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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.
 South African Pharmaceutical Association.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Natal.
 Central Pharmaceutical Association of N.Z.
 Otago Pharmaceutical Association.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.
 Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.
 Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.
 Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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OUR DIARY FOR 1896.

IN order to enable us to deliver THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY for 1896 to all our colonial and foreign subscribers in time for them to begin to use it on the first day of the new year, we are compelled to have the printed sheets in the hands of the binders before the end of this month. We must, therefore, close for press soon, and we urge upon advertisers the necessity of early instructions to our publisher in regard to the space which they require in the DIARY. The sooner this is done the better will be the position secured.

POSTCARD COMPETITION.

DURING the present month we invite subscribers and their employés to tell us, on postcards, the business benefits of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY. Our object is to ascertain from as wide a circle as possible opinions regarding the utility of the DIARY, especially as a help in business. We do not object to, but would be glad rather if competitors add, suggestions which have occurred to them for increasing the usefulness of this favourite desk-companion. We shall give a prize of a guinea to the writer of the best report whether it is critical or otherwise.

Summary.

AN instructive note on fungi, with illustrations, is printed on p. 566.

FIVE cases of carbolic-acid poisoning are reported this week (p. 544).

THE flagrant imitation of English trade-marks in Egypt has again come to the surface (p. 561).

THE increased stringency of the Minor examination has brought us a number of protests, which we comment upon (p. 558).

THE directorship of the Pasteur Institute is likely to be conferred upon M. Duclaux, Dr. Roux to take second place (p. 547).

WE report particulars regarding a number of companies which have been struck off the register by official order (p. 555).

A COLLECTION of anagrams of pharmaceutical names and titles appears on p. 556 as the result of one of our postcard competitions.

THE failures in London this month show a large decrease. We print the names of those who passed in Edinburgh and London (p. 551).

THE Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination was held throughout Great Britain on Tuesday, and the questions are given on p. 551.

OUR Paris correspondent describes the ceremonies which attended the public funeral of Pasteur. Several English delegates were present (p. 547).

AN old gentleman has died in London from an overdose of nitro-glycerine pastilles. Mr. W. Martindale points out in the daily papers that they are not poisonous (p. 545).

MR. A. H. ALLEN has submitted to the West Riding Council an interesting report on the food and drug supply of that district. On the whole, it shows the drugs to be good (p. 544).

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council discussed a proposal that they should accept no certificates in lieu of their own Preliminary examination which were not accepted by the General Medical Council. The proposal was withdrawn (p. 548).

THE shareholders of Sequah (Limited) have resolved to wind up the company. A small syndicate is prepared to buy the goodwill for the amount of the last three years' profits, and this offer will probably be accepted if no better bid is made (p. 555).

THERE have been no features of absorbing interest in the drug and chemical markets, but the prices of nearly all articles are very well maintained, and there is a general feeling of confidence in the future. Many dealers go so far as to prophesy that the coming winter season will be the best on record for the past ten years. Full details of the alterations in the chemical and drug markets are given on p. 567.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on Monday evening. The President delivered an address, in the course of which it was mentioned that though there had been a decrease of membership, the finances of the Society are in a satisfactory condition. It was decided to recommend the Council to admit apprentices and assistants as associates of the Society. Mr. Gibson, the druggists' representative, was defeated at the poll, Mr. Kelly taking his place (p. 550).

THE whole of the legal cases which we report this week have been taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The most interesting case was one in which a grocer has been fined for retailing "Tous les Mois" as arrowroot. Mr. Adams, of Maidstone, said it was not. Mr. Otto Hehner said it was. A Glasgow grocer has been summoned for selling condensed milk deficient in fat, but the Sheriff is reserving his decision, a statement printed on the label having suggested that the makers of the article should be proceeded against (p. 553).



English News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

A married woman named Harrison, who "had taken to drink," killed herself by taking carbolic acid on October 7.

George Shobrook (76), in the employ of the Grimsby Corporation, feeling unwell, took a drink of carbolic acid and died in ten minutes on October 1.

A Salford jury on Tuesday afternoon inquired into the death of a labourer named Nicholas Brown, who committed suicide on the previous Sunday by swallowing a large quantity of carbolic acid. He had recently lost his work, and had three of his children in the hospital suffering from fever, and this had greatly depressed him. A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

The husband of Elizabeth Cocksedge failed in business at Belfast and came to London, where he died in November last in a state of poverty. Since then his widow, who resided at Woolwich, had earned a precarious livelihood as a nurse. On October 2 a coroner's jury found a verdict concerning her of suicide from carbolic-acid poisoning whilst in a state of mental distress induced by the loss of her husband.

Mrs. Fanny Hickling (34), wife of the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Newark, died through drinking carbolic acid on October 2. She had only been married three months, and all the witnesses said she seemed perfectly happy. She was temperate, and there was no reason of any kind to suppose she would take her life. The carbolic acid had been bought at a sale of a chemist's stock. The doctor supposed that the deceased must have had a sudden attack of insanity, and the jury took this view.

A Coroner on Carbolic Acid.

Frederick Conder (57), a land agent of Biggleswade, poisoned himself at the Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross, on Monday. At the inquest, held on October 8, a doctor who gave evidence complained of the ease with which poisons could be procured in the present state of the law. The Coroner (Dr. Danford Thomas): I know carbolic acid and spirits of salts can be had without let or hindrance at any oil-shop. Mr. Thomas Robinson, chemist, of Biggleswade, said the deceased, who was a regular customer, last Tuesday asked for some poison to "poison a dog." Witness gave him the bottle containing prussic acid produced, told him to use as much as he wanted, and return the rest. He signed the "poison-book" as the law required. He appeared perfectly rational.

The Chemist Exonerated.

A girl of 14 poisoned herself last week at Hereford by taking phosphor-paste. She got it from Mr. Hart, a chemist, telling him she wanted it to kill big rats. At the inquest a Mr. Churchman urged on the Coroner that there had been neglect on the part of the chemist. The Coroner said: "I think Mr. Hart was quite within his rights in selling the rat-poison."

Adulteration in the West Riding.

Mr. A. H. Allen, analyst to the West Riding County Council, in his last report, which came before the Council for confirmation on September 9, states that during the three months ending June last he duly analysed and reported on 539 samples. These were of ordinary character, but we quote two or three of his comments. One sample of "Composition powder" was submitted. As this description is not indicative of the nature of the article

it was impossible for him to state whether it was of the "nature, substance and quality" demanded by the purchaser. The same remark applied to a sample of marmalade submitted. As long as the article has the general appearance, taste, and flavour of that generally known as marmalade, and is not more particularly described, he is not aware that it is bound to have any particular composition.

Two samples of medicine proved to be dispensed substantially in accordance with the directions of the prescriptions. This result was satisfactory, but it would be necessary to examine a much larger number of samples in order to decide fully on the accuracy with which prescriptions are dispensed within the Riding.

A sample of glycerine was found to be of full strength and free from arsenic. Several samples of castor oil proved to be genuine. One packet of seidlitz-powders was substantially in accordance with the B.P., but another packet was of unequal weights and not in accordance with the B.P. Of three samples of sweet spirit of nitre, one was of fair quality, another of inferior quality, and the other contained only an insignificant proportion of nitrous ether. A sample of citrate of magnesia consisted of effervescent tartrate of magnesia, and another packet contained only an insignificant proportion of sulphate of magnesia. Among the samples submitted of tincture of rhubarb, some were deficient in alcohol; in another the alcoholic extract was low, and was almost if not entirely destitute of saffron. Samples of syrup of rhubarb, paregoric, and syrup of squills were substantially in accordance with the B.P. A parcel of ground ginger contained 7 per cent. of sand and mineral matter.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. E. Hodson, of High Street, Burton on Trent, has been appointed to supply chemicals to the Burton Workhouse for the ensuing quarter.

Mr. Ingall, chemist and druggist, Ashford, Kent, has been appointed chemist to the Ashford Urban District Council for the ensuing quarter.

The Wolverhampton Guardians of the Poor have accepted the tender of Messrs. J. Richardson & Co (Limited) for the supply of drugs to the workhouse, the amount of the tender being 42l. 7s. 5d.

The Belper Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. C. W. Southern, chemist and druggist, Belper, for the supply of druggists' materials to the workhouse for the ensuing quarter.

The Runcorn Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of the Jeyes Sanitary Company for the supply of disinfectants to the workhouse, and of Mr. J. H. Weston, of Runcorn, for the supply of the drugs.

The East Preston (Sussex) Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs Cox & Sons, of 35 Eastcheap, E.C., for the supply of carbolic soap at 17s. per cwt., and arrowroot at 3½d. per lb.

The Romney Marsh (Kent) Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. Thos. Gravett, New Romney, for the supply of linseed at 3d. per lb., and arrowroot at 10d. per lb., for the ensuing year.

The Bolton Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. W. Patterson, Bolton, for the supply of Bovril, of Messrs. Hewitts (Limited), Crook Street, for sulphur and linseed meal, and of Messrs. G. Fawell & Sons, Fold Street, for carbolic soap.

The Elham Guardians at their meeting last week discussed a letter from Dr. Bishop, the medical officer of the workhouse, objecting to a resolution of the Guardians to advertise for the supply of drugs. He considered it a very expensive and wasteful way of procuring medicines. The patients in the workhouse had always had the best medicines money could buy. The quality of drugs sent out to medical men was superior to that of drugs sent out to stores. He thought the best course would be for him to order the drugs, and for the bills to be sent to the Guardians. A question arose as to whether the tenders for supplying drugs were limited to drug-sellers in Folkestone, Hythe, and Sandgate. It appeared that the advertisement did not so limit the tenders. Eventually the Guardians decided to adhere to their advertisement, and that the tendering should be open.

The Malling Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. Oliver, chemist and druggist, of Malling, for drugs required in the workhouse.

Messrs. Perry & Son, chemists, 73 High Street, Gravesend, have obtained the contract for chemists' sundries for the Gravesend and Milton Union for the ensuing quarter.

Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Gravesend, has been appointed a tradesman in connection with the Gravesend Board of Guardians for six months.

Licences

Have been granted to Mr. Shilcock, chemist and druggist, Bromley, Kent, for the sale of wine.

And to Mr. George Moore, chemist, Droitwich, for the retail of beer at his new premises in Ombersley Street.

Early Closing.

At Warminster, the chemists and other tradesmen will suspend business each Wednesday during the winter at 2 P.M.

To Mr. C. H. Griffiths, chemist, Ashton, for the sale of spirit and wine, off.

The chemists of Margate, and of Birchington on Sea, have agreed to close their places of business each Thursday at 5 P.M.

Suicide of a Doctor of Chemistry.

Mr. Troutbeck held an inquest on Monday at Poland Street Workhouse on the body of Leon Brodsky (33), described as a Russian "doctor of chemistry," who was found dead at his lodgings, 13 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, on Thursday last. Mr. Brodsky's landlord said he occupied himself some time on the day before his death in looking up the addresses of various chemists from the directory. It was evident he died from prussic acid poisoning.

Five Poisons.

William Sumsion (33), lessee of the billiard-rooms at the Bath Assembly-rooms, was found dead on Saturday last in a Bristol hotel, with five bottles by his side. Two contained prussic acid, two methylated laudanum, and one chlorodyne. He was a man of violent temper, and stated to have been on the borders of insanity. It seemed probable that he had chosen the laudanum.

Nitro-Glycerine Pastilles.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, coroner, held an inquiry at Poplar on October 2, respecting the death of Walter Falconer (48), late superintendent of the Grain Department, Millwall, Docks, and lately residing at 71 Stainsby Road, Poplar. His widow stated that about two years ago her husband broke his ankle. This appeared to affect his heart and he was ordered to take nitro-glycerine pastilles. Unless he took these he could not walk or eat, but he was told not to take more than three a day. Witness understood that the pastilles affected his heart. Dr. R. H. Olliver, of 451 Manchester Road, deposed that nitro-glycerine pastilles were sometimes given to patients affected with heart-trouble. They were poisonous, and were used to check spasms of the heart or arteries. If an overdose were taken it would affect the heart. The Coroner: Of course, they are practically dynamite. A Juror: I should have thought it was dangerous for him to have carried them about with him. Dr. Olliver added that if the man had been taking such large quantities as stated it would have accelerated his death, which was due to heart-failure. The Coroner: That is the worst of all these dangerous sorts of medicines. Persons find relief, and then they think they can go on taking more and more with impunity. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

Nitro-glycerine Tablets not Poisonous.

Mr. W. Martindale, chemist, of New Cavendish Street, writes to the *Standard* to contradict the statement of Mr. Wynne Baxter, the Coroner, that nitro-glycerine pastilles, or tablets, are poisonous or dangerous. He adds that he devised this form of administering nitro-glycerine at the request of Dr. W. Murrell, of Westminster Hospital, in 1878, and by the authority of the Medical Council they have been adopted and made official in the British Pharmacopœia.

Stealing from a Chemist's Counter.

Ernest Smith (15) and Alfred Adams (16) were charged at the Uttoxeter Police Court on October 3, with stealing two pipes, a box of tooth-powder, a menthol-cone, and a pocket-compass, the property of Henry Woodward, chemist, of Uttoxeter. They went into the shop for a pennyworth of cough-lozenges, and then took the articles. The Magistrates ordered the defendants to pay the costs, which in Smith's case amounted to 10s. and in Adams's case to 18s., and two sureties were bound over in the sum of 10l. each to be responsible for the defendants' good behaviour during the next twelve months.

Chemists at Cricket.

Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co.'s Cricket Club report that during the season of 1895 they played nine matches, won six, lost three. They state that five other matches were scratched by their opponents. They appear to be maliciously proud of the fact that they won all matches played against brother druggists. Will not some valiant drug team endeavour to crumble this Goliath-like crew next year?

Putting Ammonia into Ginger beer Bottles.

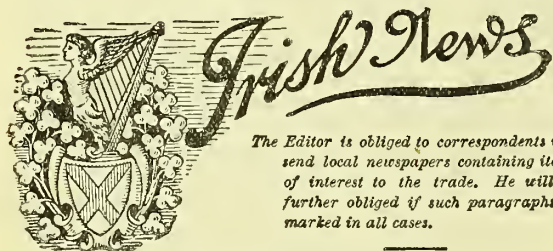
An inquest was held before the Oldham Coroner, on October 3, on the body of Jane Wigley, aged 9, who was accidentally poisoned by drinking a quantity of ammonia from a ginger-beer bottle, she being under the impression at the time that it was ginger-beer. The evidence of the mother was to the effect that she purchased a gill of ammonia from Mr. Taylor, grocer, of Shaw, on the previous Saturday. She sent a glass bottle, but the ammonia was sent back in a stone ginger-beer bottle. After using some of the ammonia for washing-purposes, she placed the bottle at the back of the boiler, where she thought it would be out of the reach of the children. Shortly afterwards she found deceased lying on the floor, unable to speak, the bottle being at her side. There was no label on the bottle stating the contents to be poisonous. Harry Herbert Lowe, an assistant in the employ of Mr. Taylor, said he had been employed there for about eighteen months. He remembered serving the ammonia, and the reason he changed the glass bottle for a stone one was because the girl who brought it asked him to do so. The strength of the ammonia was .880. He did not label the bottle with a poison-label, as they did not keep such labels. He had never sent out ammonia in a ginger-beer bottle before. The Coroner: And I hope you will never do it again. It is a regular fool's trick to send out ammonia in a bottle like that. Are you not bound to label poisons when you send them out? Witness: I do not know; I have never been told to do so. The Coroner said the evidence had disclosed a very reprehensible practice among grocers. It was a very dangerous thing indeed to the public to send out poisons in such a reckless manner. The mother was also to blame for allowing it to be in the house in such a bottle. It was, of course, a very sad case, and the mother, no doubt, felt the loss of her child very keenly. A juror asked if there was not a law which distinctly said that all poisons should be labelled, and should not be sold to young persons. The Coroner: Yes. That is so. The Juror: Then how is it that the law has been broken in this instance? The Coroner: I think the law only relates to chemists. The Juror said he thought Mr. Taylor ought to be requested to label all the ammonia he sold. The Coroner: It is a question as to whether other steps could not be taken, to inquire into the custom of selling ammonia without a label. In this case Mr. Taylor did not sell the ammonia himself, but his assistant sold it in the ordinary course of business. A Juror: But the assistant said that there were no labels in the shop. The Coroner: But putting it into a ginger-beer bottle is the principal fault. The Juror: It would not matter if it was put into a ginger-beer bottle, provided it bore a poison label. The Coroner said he did not think so, as a child might not be able to read, or would not notice the label, but knowing it was a ginger-beer bottle, would drink the contents. Eventually the jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, and they recommended that in future all grocers should label ammonia sold by them with a poison label, and that ginger-beer bottles should not be used for the purpose.

Taking over Debts.

At the Grantham County Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Wood, John Fillingham, chemist, of Westgate, Grantham, sued George Kelly, of Colsterworth, to recover the sum of 3*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in respect of goods supplied. The defendant denied that he owed the money or any part of it. The plaintiff in the course of his evidence stated that he took over the debts of his predecessor, Mr. Sutton, by whom the goods had been supplied. The debt had never been disputed until he commenced proceedings against the defendant, and he had personally sent in the account three times. Eventually the case was ordered to be adjourned until the next Court, in order that the plaintiff might produce proof of the assignment of the debts to him by Mr. Sutton.

Charge of Stealing a Dentist's Showcase.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Tuesday last, Charles Cialis, who described himself as a porter, residing at Berwick Street, Oxford Street, W., was charged with stealing a showcase, containing ten sets of artificial teeth and twenty sets partially finished, made of gold and platinum, and worth 15*l.*, belonging to Mr. Frederick Oates, dentist, of Edgware Road. The evidence showed that the teeth were exposed in a glass case as an advertisement outside prosecutor's establishment, and on September 28, between 9.30 and 11 A.M., it was stolen. Prisoner was committed for trial.



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New Druggist.

At a Registered Druggist examination at Dublin on October 8, Mr. Timothy Murphy, of Charleville, co. Cork, passed.

The "Triangular Duel" in Cork

between the doctors, chemists, and friendly societies has undergone further unfriendly development. This time the energies of the societies appear to be devoted to the wreaking of vengeance on the chemists, on account of the refusal of the latter to compound the prescriptions of the medical officers recently "imported" by the societies to replace those who had resigned. The societies threaten to retaliate by starting a medical hall of their own.

Contracts for Medicines

to Poor-law unions have been secured within the last few days by the following local pharmacists:—Mr. H. V. Goldon, Parsonstown; Mr. P. N. White, M.P.S.I., Sligo; and Mr. George Phillips, L.P.S.I., Roscommon, although several large wholesale houses were amongst the competitors.

An Analyst's Blunder.

The Mullingar Guardians had an unpleasant experience last month through a blunder of their public analyst, Sir Charles Cameron, of Dublin. He had certified that a certain sample of whisky was 32 degrees under proof. The Guardians prosecuted, and the defendant disputed the analyst's certificate. A sample was sent to Somerset House, and the analysts there found that the whisky was only 12.2 under proof, which is considerably within the limit of strength allowed by law. Sir C. Cameron has admitted his error, and has paid the defendant's costs. He explains that some samples got mixed up in his laboratory, but the Chairman of the Guardians said that was a very lame explanation.

Allegation against a Druggist.

Mr. Richard Rogers, druggist, Mullingar, was summoned last week by a man named Rickard for throwing into his

face the contents of a blue package which had caused serious injury to his eyes. The defendant denied the charge, and stated that he was standing at the door of his shop, shaking up the contents of a powder, when the plaintiff passed, and possibly some of the powder blew into the plaintiff's eyes. A witness deposed that the defendant flung the powder at him as a joke. The case was adjourned for a month to await the condition of the defendant's eyes.

Thousands of Chloroform Administrations Daily.

According to Dr. Kenny, L.A.H., thousands of people in Dublin daily undergo chloroform administration, and yet only three fatalities occurred within the last four years.

A Matrimonial Epidemic.

No fewer than three marriages in one week are announced from Messrs. Kiloh's pharmacy, Cork. The principals in these performances were:—Mr. James Hering to Miss Susan Magrath, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Dillon, and Mr. Richard Doyle to Miss Goode. The respective ceremonies were performed in Belfast, Shandon, and St. Nicholas, Cork.

Business Changes.

Mr. Jozé, chemist, Dame Street, Dublin, has completed renovations to his handsome establishment.

Messrs. Griffin's new drug concern in South Great George Street is rapidly approaching completion.

Mr. W. Spencer, late of Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Mary Street, Dublin, has opened a handsome drug store two or three doors from his late employers' establishment.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A CHEMIST OF WARSAW, named Stanislaus Connes, shot himself dead in the Trocadéro Gardens on Sunday last. He had left his wife and family in his native city to tempt fortune in Paris. Things went against him, and this was the end of his struggle.

A SYPHON BURSTS—A few days ago in the St. Gervais quarter of Paris, while a family of five persons were at dinner, a siphon of seltzer-water exploded and one of the children, aged ten years, was very seriously wounded on his left cheek and had to be taken to a hospital. All the others were also injured, but less seriously.

A FIRE OF SOME GRAVITY broke out last Monday at the works of the Société des Produits Chimiques, rue des Poissonniers, St. Denis, near Paris. The firemen of the locality were nearly two hours in extinguishing the conflagration, but they were able to prevent the flames from spreading, and fortunately preserved a shed in which a quantity of varnish was stored.

THE DIRECTION OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.—The question of the successor of M. Pasteur at the Institute of the rue Dutot is arousing some public interest, and was warmly discussed amongst some of the members of the Académie of Sciences at last Monday's meeting. A decision in the matter cannot be taken until the next reunion of the Council of the Institute, which will not be held before ten days or a fortnight. The general opinion seems to be that M. Duclaux, the senior assistant director, will be nominated, and that the position he now holds will be taken by Dr. Roux. M. Duclaux was born at Aurillac in 1840, and is consequently fifty-four years of age. He is principally known in scientific circles for his researches on milk, wine, ferments, &c.

THE MATCH QUESTION IN FRANCE.—M. Ribot, President of the Council, visited the Government match manufactories at Aubervilliers and Pantin a few days ago. In the course of a short speech to the members of the syndicate of match-makers he announced that a contract had just been signed with a manufacturer, who will very shortly be able to supply matches without phosphorus, samples of which have been approved by a special committee. In the event of these matches not coming up to expectations, the question will be raised as to whether amorphous matches cannot replace

those in current use, in spite of the disinclination shown by the public so far to use the former. At the termination of his visit M. Ribot said that a quart of milk per day would be distributed gratuitously to all the workers who were obliged to stay away from the manufactory through illness. It seems curious that the Government should have failed to obtain a process for manufacturing matches without phosphorus, in spite of having the best chemists and all possible resources practically under its control, while a private manufacturer has apparently met with success in the matter. The circumstance is not one calculated to increase the popularity of State monopolies in France.

THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY.—The Tribunal of Montpellier has recently applied the new law of November 30, 1892, on the practice of medicine in an interesting case. The Syndicate of Surgeon, Dentists of the South-East of France prosecuted a dentist of Montpellier for using the title of "doctor of medicine" without indicating the proper foreign origin of his degree. The defendant had announced himself as "Docteur F. S—, Spécialiste de l'Université Royale de Londres," on his doorplate, visiting-cards, &c., but his competitors could hear of no "Royal University" in London and declared his supposed diploma to be bogus. The defendant pleaded that the article of the law under which he was prosecuted applied only to persons practising medicine, and not to dentistry. The Tribunal however decided that the law especially classes as an illegal practice of medicine, any person who practises dentistry without having obtained the necessary diploma, or who was not established in the profession before the law came in force. The defendant was condemned to pay a fine of 100f. and 25f. damages for having usurped the French title of "doctor of medicine." It may be mentioned that an opinion seems to prevail amongst the dental profession in Paris that the law in question is not likely to cause an improvement in the French dentistry. The professors at the Dental Schools find that students who have gone through a medical course are very apt to consider dentistry proper as beneath their attention and thus it is likely that the American dentists will continue to hold the position they have acquired in France and attract the best clientele.

M. PASTEUR'S FUNERAL.—On Saturday last, October 5 M. Pasteur's funeral took place in Paris with the ceremony and display of which the French seem to possess the secret, especially when, as on this occasion, it is a public funeral paid for by the nation. The mortal remains of the great savant were conveyed from Garches on Tuesday, October 1, and for three days they laid in state in the library of the Pasteur Institute, rue Dutot, where the coffin was raised on a catafalque. It is estimated that 120,000 persons visited this improvised mortuary chapel during the three days preceding the funeral. All through the week letters and telegrams of condolence continued to flow in, while flowers and wreaths lined all the corridors of the Institute. One sought in vain for what seemed the inevitable message from the German Emperor, but Pasteur's recent refusal of a decoration from the Fatherland had evidently caused umbrage. On the other hand, the inscription on a handsome wreath read "Der Berliner medicinische Gesellschaft, ihrem grossen Ehrenmitglied, Louis Pasteur." The death of Pasteur aroused what might be termed a popular emotion, and perhaps neither Gambetta nor Victor Hugo received such a share of real sympathy from the crowd as did Pasteur when his remains were escorted by the élite of the nation to the Cathedral of Notre-Dame a week ago. The military display was such as to give the impression that almost an army was on foot. All whom France counts as notabilities were represented at the ceremony, as well as a number of foreign learned Societies. The splendid band of the Garde Republicaine played Chopin's Funeral March. Delegations led the way, representing various learned societies. Sir Dyce Duckworth represented the London Royal College of Physicians, and Sir W. Gilbey the Royal Agricultural Society. The wreaths, in prodigious quantity, were carried on six cars, each drawn by six horses. Immediately preceding the hearse walked the Professors and employés of the Pasteur Institute. Directly following it were MM. Poincaré, Minister of Public Instruction, Georges Perrot, Director of the École Normale, Dr. Brouardel, the "father" of the Academy of Medicine, &c., and immediately after them the male members of M. Pasteur's family. The

funeral ceremony took place in the grand Cathedral of Notre-Dame, and Madame Pasteur went there direct with her lady relatives. M. Félix Faure, the President of the Republic, also went straight to the Cathedral, where he was joined by Prince Nicolas of Greece and the Grand Duke Constantine. The Mass being terminated, the body was conveyed to a catafalque erected on the square in front of Notre-Dame. By arrangement, said to be due to Madame Pasteur's express desire, only one speech was made, and this was delivered from the platform by M. Poincaré, representing the Government. After the march past of the troops, the coffin was conveyed into Notre-Dame where it will remain until its final resting-place in the Pasteur Institute is ready. It is expected that other foreign delegations from Great Britain and elsewhere will be present at the final removal of the body to the rue Dutot in about a week's time. The following is the text of M. Pasteur's will: "This is my last will and testament. I bequeath to my wife all that the law allows. May my children never err from the path of duty and ever preserve for their mother that tenderness which she so well merits. L. Pasteur, Paris, March 29, 1877. Arbois, August 25, 1880." A proposal will be brought forward at the next meeting of the Municipal Council by M. Bassinet, who represents the quarter of Paris in which the Pasteur Institute is situated, to give the name of Boulevard Pasteur to the Boulevard de Vaugirard, which is near the rue Dutot.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE first glass-factory in Bulgaria has been opened at Varna.

NEW YORK DRUGGISTS ARE HAPPY NOW!—A special magistrate has given his decision regarding the sale of soda-water in New York on Sundays, and says it is not illegal.

A SAFETY-LAMP "MADE IN GERMANY."—Rudolf Ructger's factory of tar-products and general chemicals at Schwientochlowitz, in Silesia, has been completely destroyed by fire, caused by the breaking of a "safety-lamp." The damage amounts to several hundred thousand marks.

A NEW YORK CANARY SEED FAILURE.—Leo Rosenstein, a New York importer of canary-seed, gave a bill of sale last week to John Munroe & Co., bankers, to secure them for \$13,000. The attorneys for Mr. Rosenstein say that his trouble was due to depreciation in the class of goods he carried, to bad debts, and to the refusal of the banks to give further advances on canary-seed owing to a recent heavy failure in the same line. Mr. Rosenstein has been in business forty years. His liabilities are about \$90,000, and the value of the assets is not yet known.

DISCOVERY OF GUM COPALIN U.S. OF COLOMBIA.—The United States Consul at Carthagena, Colombia, describes the recent discovery of a large quantity of gum copal in the alluvial deposits of the country, and the arrangements which have been made to market the product in the United States. The deposits occur chiefly near Mazangua, Punta Barrila and Gelares, all on or near the San Jorge river. The discoverers have obtained a concession from the Colombian Government, giving them the sole right to mine gum copal in Colombia for the next twenty years. In return for this grant the Government will exact the sum of \$1 (Colombian) for every quintal (220.46 lbs.) of copal shipped from the country. The Colombian gum is said to compare favourably with the sarsaparilla gum of New Zealand, and the expense attached to the mining and shipping of the stuff will not exceed 10 cents per lb., landed in New York. The gum is found in large lumps in the soft alluvial soil at the foot of the algarroba tree, and as the labour of digging for it is comparatively light, native women may be employed for the purpose at a cost of 10 cents per diem.

THE SULPHUR-BATHS OF ILIDZE.—The *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent in Bosnia, in one of his recent letters, gives an interesting description of the sulphur-baths at Ilidze, near Sarajevo, in Bosnia, which, after being famous in Roman times, as the ruins surrounding them indicate, are now again being brought into renown by the Austrian Administration. Ilidze, which has been favoured by nature as few other spots are, may soon eclipse the fame of

Carlsbad as a health-resort. Already the sulphur-spring has been surrounded by a magnificent garden, bounded by a covered promenade, and close at hand are three hotels built of concrete, with galleries and balconies of stained wood, and roofs of pink tiles. Crag and forest are the main features of the landscape; the antique sport of falconry can be pursued, and pigeon-shooting is one of the "enjoyments" of the place. The bath-buildings resemble the hotels in appearance. They consist of mud baths, sulphur-baths, and a swimming-bath. "For the first-named," says the correspondent, "a peculiar black-brown mud, strongly impregnated with iron, is brought by train, and is then mixed to the consistency of treacle with the boiling sulphur-water. A huge wooden tub of it is wheeled through a low door in your bath-room. Conquering your natural aversion, you slide in, and find the utmost difficulty in preventing yourself from floating helpless upon the top. Your head of course stays outside, and if you attach any importance to the appearance of your finger-nails during the following week, your hands also. After twenty minutes' immersion, an attendant enters, and you pass him limb after limb to be washed clean. Leg or hand, as you take it out, resembles nothing so much as the blackened and incrustated members dug up at Pompeii. Then you slip into a deep bath of sulphur-water for ten minutes, and repose afterwards on a couch for an hour. The mud-baths are specially recommended for rheumatism, gout, and nervous weaknesses of all kinds. Many ladies take as many as thirty, on alternate days." As for the sulphur-spring, it yields a supply in excess of all requirements, and in a huge basin, coated thick with the deposited sulphur, the hissing, sparkling, steam-charged green water boils up all day long in the most picturesque manner.

Australasian News.

The following notes are based upon information contained in the September issue of *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne. Copies of that journal (price 6d. each) may be had from the publisher, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

THE "GLADSTONE EMBROCATION" is the latest Australasian nostrum for rheumatism, lumbago, &c. It has nothing whatever to do with the G.O.M., but takes its name from a Mrs. Gladstone, who has practised for some years at Kew, in Victoria, as a masseuse.

A NEW EUCALYPTUS OIL DISTILLERY.—As we recently announced, a new distillery has been started by the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company. It is situated at Dean Brook, Tasmania, where the company have purchased the right of stripping leaves on the estate of over 3,000 acres. The "blue gum" is found here in large quantities; in fact, it is the largest bed of "blue gum" in Tasmania, and the supply of water from the Dean Brook is ample for all requirements. The latest improvements in haulage for the discharge of spent leaves have been adopted, and the best labour-saving appliances are utilised.

DEATH OF AN OLD TASMANIAN PHARMACIST.—Mr. James Turnbull, who died on July 26, at Hobart (Tasmania), aged 72 years, was one of the oldest pharmacists in the colony. He was a native of Hindlip, in Worcestershire, and served a seven years' apprenticeship with Mr. Green, chemist, of Worcester. He went out to Australia in early life as dispenser to the Medical Supply Association, and has since been engaged in various pharmaceutical and other pursuits about the Australasian colonies and in Fiji. Since 1871, Mr. Turnbull had been a confidential employé of Mr. A. P. Miller, pharmacist, of Hobart.

"A GENERAL ROUSEABOUT."—A disgusted correspondent, who has been trying to find an assistant's place in N.S.W., writes about his experiences to our Melbourne journal. In answer to an advertisement, he called upon a "pharmacist" in the suburbs of Sydney. One of the first questions this would-be employer asked, was whether the applicant could "cook a chop!" In the course of further conversation, it transpired that he would also be required to make the only salad in the establishment (which was shared by the pharmacist himself and the assistant about to leave), wash and

clean up, and generally perform the duties of what the Australians call a "rouseabout." Of pharmacy not a trace. There was hardly sufficient business for one man, and attendance in the shop was only required when the "boss" wanted to be out. The offer of the position, carrying with it the emolument of 15s. a week, was rejected.

VETERINARY SURGEONS IN QUEENSLAND.—At the Queensland census of 1886 twenty-seven men returned their occupation as that of veterinary surgeons; in 1891 only twelve claimed the same profession. The decrease is remarkable, and has to be borne in mind in considering the Bill to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, introduced in the Queensland Parliament by Mr. Stevens, a private member, on August 2. The object of the Bill is stated to be to enable persons requiring the aid of a veterinary surgeon to distinguish between qualified and unqualified practitioners. A board of three is to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and only those registered by this board are to be entitled to practise veterinary surgery in any part of Queensland, or to recover in a court of law "reasonable charges for professional advice and visits, and the costs of any medicine or other medical or surgical appliances supplied by him to his customers." The title of veterinary surgeon is reserved to registered men, and the qualifications for registration are to consist either in holding some recognised veterinary diploma entitling the holder to practise veterinary surgery in the country where it was granted, or practising veterinary surgery in Queensland for ten years prior to the passage of the Act.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland was held on August 14 at the Royal Society's Rooms, Edward Street, Brisbane. There was a fair attendance to listen to the Secretary's statement, which was, on the whole, of a cheerful nature. There is a balance to the credit of the Society of 677.4s., and the number of members has increased slightly. The College of Pharmacy has made excellent progress. Unfortunately, there does not seem any immediate prospect of carrying a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Act, which is much needed. The Poisons Act of 1891 is also practically a dead letter, and, with one exception, no effort has been made to put its provisions into effect. Poison is sold indiscriminately by persons who have never been licensed, and those who had licences have failed to renew them. Recent investigations on the part of one of the officers of the Excise Department go to show that opium is being extensively used by the aborigines, and that it is supplied to them by Chinese dealers. The Council hope that the authorities will be induced to take the administration of this Act out of the hands of the police, who are already overburdened with other duties, and place it in those of the pharmaceutical authorities.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on October 2, at 3 P.M. Present: Mr. William Hayes (President), in the chair; Mr. Beggs (Vice President), Messrs. Grindley, W. F. Wells, J. J. Bernard, Baxter (Coleraine), Gibson (Belfast), Downes, Charles Evans, and Professor Tichborne.

CORRECTION OF LAST REPORT.

Mr. WELLS said he desired to correct two errors in the report of the last meeting of the Council. He was reported as having said, in reference to the application of Mr. Backhouse for a new certificate, that "there was one case which he (Mr. Wells) could call to mind in which a man said his certificate had been burned, but when asked he did not send up the remnants. In this case he was sure they would be perfectly justified in giving Mr. Backhouse a certificate." What he said was that he called to mind a case in which a gentleman said his pharmaceutical certificate had been injured in transit through the post, and wanted another, and the Council passed a resolution that if he would send the injured one they would replace it. The injured certificate never came. Again, in reference to a statement made by Mr. Turkington, "that within the last two months a large pharmaceutical establishment had been started in Belfast,

and they had not one qualified assistant," he (Mr. Wells) was reported as having said, "I know the place; the owner of it is qualified." He did not say that. He did not know the place at all. He thought he asked Mr. Tarkington, "did he know the place and who was the proprietor?"

THE CASTLE WILL CONSIDER.

A letter was read from the Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, stating that the letter of the Council requesting an order authorising the erasure of the name of R. C. Marshall from the register of chemists and druggists would be considered.

TREASURE-TROVE.

A discussion took place in reference to an unaccounted-for balance of 19l 7s standing to the credit of the Pharmaceutical School of Chemistry. By a minute of the House and General Purposes Committee, which was adopted at the Council meeting of August 7, this balance was referred to Mr. Josiah R. Middleton "for investigation and final settlement." Mr. Middleton wrote under date of August 8 stating that he had carefully gone through the books and dockets relating to the balance in question, which was to the credit of the school on September 30, 1894. It was impossible, he said, to find out more than had been done in reference to it; and he believed a fair solution of the difficulty would be to divide this balance in the proportions already agreed on—viz, half (9l 13s 6d) to Professor Tichborne, one-third (6l 9s) to Professor Kelly, and the balance (3l 4s 6d) to the school fund. That division would correspond with the proportions paid in 1890-91, as shown by the cash-book. The foregoing letter had been referred back to Mr. Middleton for further investigation; and another letter from him, dated September 15, was now read. In it he went more fully into the figures on which he based his proposal for the division.

The PRESIDENT said this matter was referred to Mr. Middleton with the intention that his decision should be final. The Council were not quite satisfied on the last occasion with his explanation, but he now showed that the Society would not be the losers by his proposed adjustment.

After a discussion, in the course of which Mr. WELLS and Mr. GRINDLEY expressed dissatisfaction with the accountant's report, on the ground (Mr. Wells took) that the report did not show how the professors became entitled to the money apportioned to them, and (in Mr. Grindley's view) that they ought not to go behind the settlement made on a certain date between the Society and the professors, and Mr. BERNARD suggested that, as the professors could not prove that the money belonged to them; and the Society could not prove its claim to the money, something might be done for the students with it. Ultimately Mr. CHARLES EVANS moved, and Mr. DOWNES seconded, that Mr. Middleton's report should be adopted. This was put and carried, Messrs. Grindley, Wells, and Bernard voting against it.

ANOTHER CERTIFICATE BURNED.

Mr. John McCrea, R.D., applied for a new certificate, on the ground that the one granted to him had been destroyed by a fire at his premises, and no portion of it remained that he could send to the Council.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, it was ordered that a letter bearing the seal of the Society should be granted to the applicant, a charge of 5s. being imposed.

THE RECENT LEGAL CASES.

A letter from Messrs. Casey & Clay, solicitors to the Council, reported the result of the proceedings taken against Messrs. Alexander Boyd & Co., of Lisburn, and mentioned that the Magistrates had consented to state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

The PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you are satisfied, I presume, that an appeal should go on?

Mr. FERRALL said the authority of the Council had already been given for taking the necessary steps to prosecute an appeal if the decision should be adverse.

The PRESIDENT: We expected that it would be adverse. We did not expect that the Magistrates would overrule the decisions that have been come to in England, although there has been no final decision in any Irish case.

A letter from Sergeant Nelson, R.I. Constabulary, Rathfriland, gave an account of the prosecution by him of Mr. Henry Bell, of that place, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for refusing to sell poisons exposed in his shop. The defendant was fined 2l. and costs.

TRAVELLING-EXPENSES FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, a sum not exceeding 22l. was allocated to defray the travelling-expenses of members of the Council who had to come up from the country to attend its meetings or to act as visitors at the examinations.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The PRESIDENT moved a resolution altering the regulations relating to the Preliminary examination so as to enable the Council to divide the fees between two examiners and thus carry out the recommendation of the visitor to have a second examiner.

Mr. WELLS seconded the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. CONYNGHAM moved, pursuant to notice—

That on and after January 1, 1896, we accept in place of our Preliminary examination only those Preliminary examinations which are accepted by the General Medical Council.

The PRESIDENT said the House and General Purposes Committee had passed the following resolution on the subject:—"That no examination in lieu of the Preliminary examination of this Society be accepted in future which does not contain all the subjects required for our Preliminary examination."

Mr. CONYNGHAM said that many of their students after being apprentices wished to go on to the medical or veterinary professions, but he knew of many cases of that kind in which after several years the student had to go back and pass a new Preliminary examination. The Society's Preliminary examination was only accepted by themselves, and in raising its standard they would be conferring a boon on many of their students.

Mr. WELLS: We accept the Preliminary of the College of Surgeons.

Mr. DOWNES moved by way of amendment—

That the regulation contained in the Order of Council of January 6, 1890, as amended by the Order of May 22, 1891 (page 113 of the Calendar), be rescinded, provided that in the case of such persons as shall, prior to April 1, 1893, notify to the Registrar their intention to apply for registration, they may be examined on production of the certificates and payment of the fees now required.

This resolution would be practically a declaration that they would have no Preliminary examination but their own. He did not like apprentices whose object was to go to the medical or some other profession. They took no interest in his business, and it was an injustice to the apprentices who were *bonâ fide* in their desire to become pharmacists to be admitting others who either wanted merely to make their pharmaceutical apprenticeship a stepping stone to something else or had not succeeded in medical or other studies. They should not accept the refuse of the medical examinations. Medical students were likely to create irritation between the pharmaceutical and the medical professions, because of their liability to fall into the practice of "counter-prescribing."

Mr. EVANS seconded the proposal of Mr. Downes. It would simplify matters to have an examination of their own, as no reciprocity was shown towards them by other bodies whose examinations they had accepted.

Mr. CONYNGHAM said he was rather taken aback by the proposal of Mr. Downes. Surely the Council were not about to go back in place of going forward? True, their Preliminary had been put aside by one body, but it would be very hard, on that account, to close it against all the others. They had already accepted the certificates of the schools of chemistry, botany, and materia medica of other examining bodies.

Mr. GRINDLEY: I am not in favour of abolishing our acceptance of the Preliminary examinations of other bodies, but we should make it a condition that no examination which is inferior to our own should be accepted.

Mr. CONYNGHAM: Certainly.

Mr. EVANS said that if they made it their rule that whatever Preliminary examinations were accepted by the General Medical Council should be accepted by them, confusion might be introduced, because those examinations might differ from each other and from their own standard.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Conyngham's proposal appeared to him to cover everything.

Mr. WELLS: A very large number of our own licentiates, after they have passed our examinations, have gone on and passed as doctors.

Mr. DOWNES: Isn't that a disadvantage to us?

The PRESIDENT: It is, because we thereby lose some of our best men, but we can't stop it.

Mr. GIBSON seconded the motion of Mr. Conyngham.

After further discussion, Mr. Conyngham and Mr. Downes withdrew their respective motions for the present, and on the motion of Mr. BERNARD, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, the recommendation of the House and General Purposes Committee was adopted, with the addition that it should not come into force until after April 1, 1896.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council separated.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ON Monday evening, October 7, the twentieth annual meeting of the Society was held at their House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Mr. William Hayes, the President, in the chair. The other members of Council present were:—Messrs. Downes, Wells, Grindley, Professor Tichborne, and Charles Evans; and there were also present: Messrs. Clarke, Dr. Welsh, Swayne, Holmes, Surgeon Evans, J. Smith, W. Robinson, Turner, MacWalter, and R. Duggan.

LAW AND BY-LAW.

A discussion, initiated by Mr. DOWNES, took place as to the right of Mr. Jno. Thomas Holmes, who was present, to be mentioned in the minutes as a member of the Society, and also to vote, not having paid his subscription for the year expired. Mr. Holmes is one of the twenty-one gentlemen named in the Irish Pharmacy Act of 1875 as the first members of the Society, and he claimed a voting-paper. The PRESIDENT, with the general support of the members, ruled that Mr. Holmes was a member of the Society, but that he was not entitled to vote or exercise any other privilege of a paying member.

Mr. Holmes protested against this decision, but Mr. Wells and Professor Tichborne supported it.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said that during the past year the examinations had been on the whole satisfactory. The number of candidates at the Preliminary examinations had been the largest on record, 93 having presented themselves against 71 in the previous year; the number of rejections being the same in both years—viz., 26. The number of candidates for the pharmaceutical licence had been 75 against 45 in the preceding year whilst the rejections had been double those of the preceding year—viz., 28 against 14. The candidates at the Assistants' examination were 6 against 4 last year. As to registered druggists 44 had entered as against 38 in the previous year, and there were 31 passes against 26. The registered number of pharmaceutical chemists was 306 as against 460 in 1894, of chemists and druggists 306 against 310 in 1894, of registered druggists 368 against 339 in 1894 and of pharmaceutical assistants 12 against 7 in 1894. With respect to the members of the Society, however, there were only 177 against 202 in 1894; and of associate druggists only 73 against 155 in 1894. The statement of the Treasurer, however, showed that there was no cause to take a pessimistic view of the situation. It was gratifying to note that the medical department of the Admiralty had recognised their licentiates as qualified to be dispensers in the naval hospitals. In that and kindred matters they should not fail to acknowledge the prompt and willing action of their Dublin members of Parliament in looking after their interests, and never resting until they got for them their rights. Their museum was now an accomplished fact, and the success of the Society's school of chemistry had induced the Council to establish, a year

since, a botany and materia medica school. At an early period of their existence the Council passed a resolution accepting the British Pharmaceutical Society's First examination in lieu of their Preliminary, together with all other Preliminaries accepted by the General Medical Council. Both those bodies, however, had refused to accept their examination, though more than up to the standard required by their rules, and the Council had reconsidered their position in the matter, as they felt it was scarcely fair to their own students to accept a lower standard from other bodies than they require from them. The Law Committee had been keenly alive and active, and a number of prosecutions had been instituted. It had become the fashion, when a country druggist was fined, to memorialise the Lord-Lieutenant for a reduction of the penalty, and though the advisers of his Excellency had at last learned good manners and the respect due to the Council by asking its opinion on the matter, he regretted to say that its counsel had not been followed, and encouragement had been thus given to law-breakers to continue in their evil courses by the prospect of a mitigation of the fine on appeal to Dublin Castle, backed, as the memorial usually was, by the Bench which had reluctantly imposed the fine. It was, indeed, a cause of great regret to find the magistracy in the country almost invariably siding with the offenders, and it was only by sheer compulsion in many cases that they unwillingly convicted. In contrast with their action was that of the Dublin police magistrates, who had endeavoured to vindicate the law, and he felt that he should especially refer to Mr. Swift. They could not speak too highly of the pains he had taken in each case that came before him, and of his full and clear judgments, which commanded the respect and admiration of all who heard or read them, including both the successful and the unsuccessful litigants. The limited liability company still occupied the attention of the Council. In the early part of the year they attacked a limited company for the sale of poisons, but the defendants pleaded guilty, and paid 21*l.* in fines and costs. Within the last few weeks they attacked another similar company in the country. The Magistrates dismissed the summons, without giving any reason; but they had been called on to state a case for the opinion of the High Court. (Applause.)

THE FINANCES.

Statements of accounts were submitted and adopted, and on the motion of Mr. DOWNES, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, thanks were voted to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Hodgson, with a request that he would continue in office.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

A ballot took place for the election of seven members of the Council to replace outgoing members. The PRESIDENT declared the result of the ballot to be as follows:—

Mr. Wells, 98 votes; Mr. Hayes, 97; Mr. Conyngham, 91; Mr. Montgomery, 89; Mr. Grindley, 84; Mr. Kelly, 60; Mr. Merrin, 51. Mr. Kelly thus takes the place of Mr. Gibson.

ASSOCIATES.

A discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Conyngham, to the effect that the Council should be recommended to accept pharmaceutical chemists not in business as associates, on a payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* a year, and also that all persons who had passed the Preliminary should be elected students of the Society at a similar fee. The advantages conceded by the Pharmaceutical Society of England to their associates and students, in the way of library and the privilege of competing for certain prizes, were referred to, but it was pointed out by Mr. Downes that the English Society did not concede the right of attending its meetings and voting to any but members who paid the higher fee. The President, Professor Tichborne, Mr. Kelly, Mr. MacWalter, Mr. Wells, and others were in favour of considering what could be done for the students in the way of admitting them to the library, museum, &c., and giving them the use of a room at an annual charge of 10*s.* 6*d.*, and eventually the following resolution was agreed to:—

That it be a recommendation to the Council that all persons who have passed the Preliminary examination be elected students of the Society, at a fee to be determined, with such privileges as may be considered desirable.

Votes of thanks were passed to the President and Registrar.

5. How many hours a day must 42 boys work, to do in 45 days what

27 men can do in 28 days of 10 hours each; the work of a boy being half that of a man?

6. A wine merchant buys two sorts of spirit, one at 16s. 6d. per gallon, the other at 10s. 6d. per gallon. He mixes them in the proportion of 5 parts of the cheaper to 7 of the dearer. At what rate per gallon must he sell the mixture so as to gain 25 per cent.?

7. The income derived from investing a certain sum in a 3½ per cent stock at 106½ is 120v. 12s. Find the sum invested.

ENGLISH.

(Time allowed—from 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

1. Analyse:—
 "This England never did, nor never shall,
 Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
 But when it first did help to wound itself."
2. In what different ways is gender in nouns indicated? Give one example of each.
3. Correct the following sentences, giving your reasons:—
 (i.) Send me him whom you think will read best.
 (ii.) He thought if he were to go into the open air he would breathe freer.
 (iii.) It is a fact that all women cannot be married owing to their outnumbering men.
4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary:—
 "mr griggs she began at last without looking up did you know he was going out last night to kill that horrid thing i had expected the question for some time yes he told me about midnight when he started then why did you let him go she looked suddenly at me and knitting her dark eyebrows rather fiercely"
5. Write a short composition on one of the following subjects. (This must be attempted by every candidate.)
 (i.) Our Hospitals.
 (ii.) The General Election (June, 1895).
 (iii.) "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."
 (iv.) "Good counsel is above all price."

The Winter Session.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE opening meeting of the nineteenth session of this Association was held at the Rooms of the Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., on October 3, when Mr. E. W. HILL, President, delivered an inaugural address. The claims and interests of the Association were set forth with much vigour, and the President, on the principle that "chronic discontent is the only security for continued progress," urged that great efforts should be made to bring in new members. They averaged a loss of about two fifths of their members every session, and, therefore, a considerable influx of new members was required each year to keep them up to their position numerically. He also alluded to the educational and social value of the Association, and especially indicated the benefits to be derived from preparing a paper for the meetings.

A vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address on the motion of Mr. R. H. Jones, seconded by Mr. H. H. Robbins. The attendance at the meeting was under forty. Seventeen new members were proposed.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held on October 2 at the University College. There was a good attendance. A report of the past year's work was presented by the President (Mr. R. H. Mitchell), which showed that the Society was progressing. The average attendance had grown from 19 to 21, the membership had increased from 93 to 114, and the balance in hand was 4l. 11s., as compared with 15s. 7d. in the preceding year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing session:—President, Mr. T. S. Wokes; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Ed. Williams and Jackson; Treasurer, Mr. George McLoughlin; Secretary, Mr. H. B. Morgan; Council, R. C. Cowley, J. Jones, H. V. C. Last, P. H. Marsden, R. H. Mitchell, F. Walker, L. H. Wardleworth, J. Park, and Harold Wyatt.

The new PRESIDENT announced that the syllabus was completed, and comprised the following items:—

- "Albumen and its Allies," Dr. Logan.
- "Pleasant Memories of Bygone Chemists," C. Sharp, F.L.S.
- "Solutions," R. C. Cowley.
- "A Sylvan Sketch," Miss E. M. Wcod.
- "Fermentation," Mr. Welch.

Also short papers by Messrs. F. Walker, Ed. Williams, and W. A. Cockshott.

Arrangements were being made for a *conversazione*, which this year is to conclude with a dance. A feature of the *conversazione* will be an exhibition of lantern-slides which have been made by the members. The social side of the gatherings will also be represented by two smoking-concerts, the first on October 10. The attention of the meeting was drawn to the fact that the two new members of the Council were men who had distinguished themselves during the year—Mr. H. V. C. Last had obtained the silver medal of the Pharmaceutical Society for the best herbarium for the year, and Mr. P. H. Marsden had just been appointed teacher of pharmacy and dispenser to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. Mr. T. S. Wokes, the new President, was one of the founders of the Society, and has been indefatigable in contributing to its success. The retiring Secretary, Mr. Geo. McLoughlin, was accorded hearty thanks for his unflagging labours during the past year.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held at New Surrey Street, on Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. J. F. Eardley. The principal business was the election of officers and arranging for the coming session. Mr. Eardley was re-elected President; Messrs. G. Owen and S. T. Rhodes, Vice-Presidents; Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Treasurer; and Mr. George Squire, Secretary. They, with the following, will form the Council:—Messrs. H. E. Ibbitt, C. H. Hewitt, C. O. Morrison, A. R. Fox, Job Preston, and W. Ward.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

On Thursday evening the annual gathering took place in the Masonic Hall. The PRESIDENT (Mr. Eardley) delivered the address to the students and presented the prizes. Mr. M. CARTEIGHE, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was present and spoke. He also took part in the proceedings after the dinner, which was held in the same hall.

New Books.

Blackwell, Elizabeth. *Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women: Antobiographical Sketches.* Crown 8vo. Pp. 276. 6s. (Longmans.)

Bower, J. A. *Simple Methods for Detecting Food-adulteration.* 36 illustrations. Crown 8vo. Pp. 118. 2s. (S.P.C.K.)

Cornish, V. *Practical Proofs of Chemical Laws. A Course of Experiments upon the Combining Proportions of the Chemical Elements.* Crown 8vo. Pp. 104. 2s. (Longmans.)

Eissler, M. *The Metallurgy of Gold: A Practical Treatise on the Metallurgical Treatment of Gold-bearing Ores, including the Processes of Concentration, Chlorination, and Extraction by Cyanide, and the Assaying, Melting, and Refining of Gold.* 4th edition, enlarged. About 250 illustrations and numerous plates. 8vo. Pp. 704. 16s. (Lockwood.)

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Vol. 78. (2nd Series, Vol. 60.) Part 3: April, May, June, 1895. 5s. net. (Longmans.)

Menzies, J. *Processes of Manufactures and other Products and Compounds as Practical Object Lessons: Substances in Daily Use, and how they are made.* 8vo. Pp. 108. 2s. 6d. net. (Simpkin.)

Murray, G. *An Introduction to the Study of Science.* Eight coloured plates and 88 other illustrations. Crown 8vo. Pp. 288. 7s. 6d. (Macmillan.)

Newman, Geo., M.D. *On the History of the Decline and Final Extinction of Leprosy as an Endemic Disease in the British Islands.* No. 1 of the National Leprosy Fund's prize essays on subjects connected with leprosy. Post 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 149. (National Leprosy Fund.)

Pearmain, T. H., and Moor, C. G. *Aids to the Analysis of Food and Drugs.* 12mo. Pp. 160. Sewed. 3s. (Baillière.)

Legal Reports.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

IS "TOUS LES MOIS" ARROWROOT?

At the Cranbrook (Kent) Petty Sessions, on October 3, Mr. Jas. Fillery, grocer, Hawkhurst, was summoned for selling *Tous les Mois* starch for arrowroot. The county analyst (Mr. Adams, of Maidstone) had certified that the sample in question consisted entirely of *Tous les Mois* starch, and at a previous hearing the analysis was disputed. The third sample was, therefore, sent to Somerset House, and as a result Mr. Adams's analysis was confirmed. The defence was that the purchaser was not prejudiced, inasmuch as he had received a better article than he had a right to expect. Mr. Otto Hehner said the sample was *Tous les Mois* arrowroot, but he had never known it to be doubted that it was a true arrowroot. It was an uncommon kind of arrowroot, and was derived from the *Canna edulis* and belonged to the same family. Mr. Hehner then referred to several authorities classing *Tous les Mois* as an arrowroot. In cross-examination he said it differed from other arrowroots in that the granules were much larger and of different shape, and were very like the potato-starch. He would not call the potato-starch arrowroot. He had been consulted by the wholesale firm who supplied the article. He did not agree with Dr. Bell that arrowroot was only that which was derived from *Maranta arundinacea*.

Joseph Ludgow, manager in the spice and seeds department of Messrs. Hanson & Barber, stated that he should consider the sample in question a very fine sample of arrowroot, and as good a one as could be produced. It was, unquestionably, sold in the wholesale line as arrowroot, and had been called so in the price-lists. In the price-list of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell *Tous les Mois* was listed under the name of arrowroot, and it was quoted at double the price of St. Vincent, which was admitted to be pure. St. Vincent and Bermuda were designated and sold by the common name of arrowroot. He had never known potato-starch sold as arrowroot. If he received an order for best arrowroot he should send Bermuda.

Mr. Adams stated that in his opinion the sale of *Tous les Mois* as arrowroot was wrong.

The Bench said they felt bound to convict, but they would only impose a small fine—viz., 5s., and costs (2l. 14s. 2d.). They intimated that they felt that Mr. Fillery had been fair in his dealings and that there was no intention to defraud. They agreed, upon the application of Mr. Beck (who appeared for the defendant), to state a case for a higher Court.

IS BEESWAX A DRUG?

MR. E. L. SMITH, grocer, Faversham, was summoned on October 3 for selling beeswax which contained equal parts of beeswax and paraffin. For the defence it was submitted that beeswax was not a drug, and did not come within the meaning of the Act. The Bench dismissed the case.

SP. NITR. NIT.

ON October 4, at the Southampton County Bench, George Frederick Tuck, chemist, of Eastleigh, was summoned for selling sweet spirit of nitre which was certified by Mr. Angell county analyst, to contain 5 per cent. excess of water. Mr. Lamport, who represented the defendant, said he had sold his business before the alleged offence occurred, and had no interest in it. The Bench, however, decided that the case should proceed. It appeared from the evidence that the actual seller of the spirit of nitre was Mr. Wedge, to whom the business has been transferred. As he was sealing up the bottle, Mr. Wedge said to the constable, "I am about to buy this business from Mr. Tuck. I hope the sweet spirit of nitre is genuine." The Bench adjourned the case for the attendance of Mr. Wedge.

THE LABEL AS A WARRANTY.

At a Summary Court, held by Sheriff Strachan, Glasgow, on October 8, Mrs. Scott, grocer, was summoned in regard to

the sale of "Cornet" brand condensed milk, which the public analyst certified was deficient in natural fat to the extent of 44 per cent., and therefore not of the substance and quality of condensed milk.

The sale was admitted, but for Mrs. Scott it was claimed that she was protected by warranty contained in the following lithographed writing on the label:—"Guaranteed to contain all its original cream." Besides, the label stated that the tin contained condensed milk "with sugar," and it was argued that the analyst, who was not present to speak to his analysis, had not taken into account the admitted presence of the sugar in calculating the proportion of natural fat.

Mr. John Lindsay, who prosecuted for the sanitary authorities, quoted cases to show that the superior Courts did not hold a guarantee of purity on the label as a warranty sufficient to protect the seller. The Supreme Courts held that a warranty must be in writing, and signed. In this case the guarantee was lithographed and unsigned.

Sheriff Strachan said he was of opinion that the label-guarantee in question should be held to constitute a warranty. It was in writing, and that was sufficient, he thought.

Mr. Lindsay: If that be the case, then I am placed in the position of being invited—if not, indeed, ordered—by your Lordship to prosecute the wholesale dealer for issuing a false warranty, for the manufacturer is in Holland.

Sheriff Strachan: That does not follow.

Mr. Lindsay: But the public must be protected, and they are not to be allowed to fall between two stools—the retailer and the wholesale dealer.

After the point had been further argued,

Sheriff Strachan said he would think over it and give his decision later.

MUSTARD.

At the Derby County Petty Sessions, on October 4, Rupert H. Marshall, chemist, of High Street, Long Eaton, was summoned for selling mustard which Mr. John White, county analyst, said he found to contain at least 5 per cent. of wheat and starch. In cross-examination the analyst admitted that the percentage was not a large one, and said some people entertained the opinion that the addition of wheat and starch to pure mustard rendered it more palatable and more likely to keep. For the defence, Mr. Stone said the article was sold as mixed mustard, and the tin from which it was taken bore the notice, "This preparation is an admixture of pure mustard with farina and choice condiments." It was very seldom that pure mustard was asked for, and this particular article which defendant sold was Colman's mustard and was diluted for the benefit of the purchaser, and consequently could not be to the prejudice of the purchaser. It was almost impossible to use pure mustard, and small quantities of wheat and starch were added in order to mitigate its pungency and render it more palatable, and enable it to be kept a longer time. The Bench decided to convict, the Clerk stating that a certain article was asked for and not supplied. They did not think there was any intention of fraud, and therefore only imposed the nominal fine of 1s. and costs.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB

At the Wirksworth Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Mr. B. Fearn, grocer, was summoned for selling tincture of rhubarb devoid of saffron and deficient to the extent of 20 per cent. of solid ingredients. The defendant stated that he had only recently taken over his father's business, and he had never sold any of the tincture except to the inspector. He had received a letter from Messrs. Greaves, of Chesterfield, stating that the drug had not been purchased of them during the past eight years. Ordered to pay the costs, amounting to 1l. 5s. 3d.

JUDEA'S gum tragacanth

Scales off in purer flakes, shines clearer-grained, Cracks 'twixt the pestle and the porphyry. In fine, exceeds our produce.

—Robert Browning.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re JAMES HARRISON CARTER, of the firm of Carter Brothers 23 Bakers Hill, Sheffield, Druggists and Drysalers.

THIS debtor appeared before the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on October 3, and applied for his discharge from bankruptcy. The act of bankruptcy was committed in 1883, but the Official Receiver showed in examination that a similar business was still carried on by Carter's wife, of which the applicant was designated "manager." A short report of the case having been presented, the Official Receiver proceeded to put a few questions to the debtor.

The latter said he was at present traveller for Carter's Drug Company, which carried on business in Charles Street, Sheffield.

The Official Receiver: And is that "company" composed of your wife?

Debtor: My wife and father-in-law.

And are you living together?—No. My father-in-law does not live with me.

But you and your wife live on the premises and the business is carried on by you?—Yes.

Does your wife take any part in it?—Yes.

What does she know about drugs?—She looks after the business when I am out travelling.

Is this business similar to that carried on by you and your brother when you were in partnership?—No.

You are carrying on in this form because you are not able to carry on in your own name?—No; I should not say that, because my father-in-law and brother-in-law found the money to commence the business.

His Honour: Had your wife any private estate?—No.

His Honour: I do not think it is very material what suspension I put on previous to his discharge, because his wife is carrying on the business and he is "manager."

Debtor's discharge was suspended for six months.

Re ABRAHAM GOLDSBROUGH, 26 and 28 Great Russell Street Bradford, Herbalist and Patent-medicine Vendor, under the style of "A. Goldsbrough & Sons."

THE public examination of this debtor was held at the Bradford Bankruptcy Court on October 4. The Official Receiver stated that the debtor up to eight years ago was a journeyman pattern-maker, and he then became a herbalist and patent-medicine vendor in Bradford. The business was commenced by his wife several years before, and when he gave up his situation it was, he said, making a profit of about 2*l.* a week. The profits increased to 12*l.* or 15*l.* a week. After his wife's death the business fell off greatly. The debtor was allowed to pass his examination.

Re HENRY BLAKEY, Tanners Lane, Lincoln, Malt-food Manufacturer.

THIS debtor's liabilities are estimated at 655*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and his assets at 122*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* He attributes his failure to want of capital for increasing business, borrowing money at high rates of interest, and heavy expenses. He commenced business in 1891 with a capital of 70*l.*, and borrowed several sums of money from money-lenders. He thought the average rate of interest paid to them was 40 per cent. Asked how he could do business at that rate, he said he made nearly 60 per cent. profit on his trading. He had borrowed altogether about 600*l.* in one way and another. His examination was adjourned.

Re HENRY RISHWORTH, Lanrel Terrace, Boston Spa, late of Aberford, Yorks, Farmer and Druggist.

THE public examination of this debtor was held at the York Bankruptcy Court on October 4. The debtor said he had been in business at Abersford since 1868. His present indebtedness amounted to about 800*l.*, and his assets to 12*l.* He commenced business with a capital of 1,200*l.*, which sum had been left him by a relative. When he gave up his farm, which was 140 acres in extent, everything went for 130*l.* There was very little truth in the allegation that his present position was due to drink.

Re CHARLES MONTAGUE, 8 Red Lion Square, W.C., Patent-medicine Proprietor.

THE first meeting of creditors under this failure was held on Wednesday, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Official Receiver. The debtor is described as Charles Montague, otherwise Napoleon Hirschfeld, otherwise Charles Ashley, patent-medicine proprietor and specialist in cures of rheumatism, now or lately of 45 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, 8 Red Lion Square, W.C., and 4 Sangora Road, Clapham. The receiving order was made on the petition of Mrs. A. H. Norton, of Halberton, Devon. The debtor was not in attendance, and the Chairman reported that he had not yet surrendered. No resolution was passed, and the case remains in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Re BENJAMIN SHAKERLEY, Penzance, Chemist and Druggist.

A CREDITORS' meeting under this failure was convened at Truro on October 8. No creditors turned up, which the Official Receiver said was due perhaps to the fact that the debtor's statement of affairs did not arrive in time to be sent out with the notices. The Official Receiver's observations showed that the receiving-order was made upon the debtor's own petition. He states that he commenced business in December, 1872, but, having no capital, his father purchased the business and stock for 400*l.*, and handed same over to him. In addition to his business as a chemist he has held the appointment of distributor of stamps for the Inland Revenue. He states that he was not solvent five to seven years since. The unsecured creditors are 100 in number, of whom there are seven only whose respective debts amount to 10*l.* and upwards; the remainder are for various small sums, and the whole of these debts are for goods supplied. He estimates his income at about 200*l.* per annum, derived from his business, out of which he has had to pay rent, rates, taxes, premiums on insurances, and household expenses, and he has drawn about 2*l.* per week for household and personal expenses. His debtors number 159. He accounts for his deficiency as follows:—"Expenses incurred since September 18, 1894, other than usual trade expenses—viz., household expenses of self, wife, five children, and one servant, 130*l.*" He also states: "I am at present unable to explain the deficiency, but it has been caused by want of capital, giving too long credit, pressure by London creditors, smallness of trade, and sickness and general ill-health." The gross liabilities amounted to 903*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, of which 824*l.* was expected to rank; deficiency, 553*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

New Companies and Company News.

READING PAINT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 8,000*l.* in 5*l.* shares (40 founders', 600 5*l.* per cent. cum. Pref. and 960 Ord.), to acquire the business carried on at Reading, Berks, as "The Reading Paint Company," to adopt a certain agreement, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in colours, paints, pigments, lakes, varnishes, enamels, oils, chemicals, soaps, &c. Registered without articles of association.

SULPHIDE ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 100,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with the Smelters' Syndicate (Limited), for the acquisition of an invention for the treatment of sulphide and other complex ores, and to carry on the business of smelters, desilverisers, refiners, gold and silver refiners, lead manufacturers, acid and chemical manufacturers, &c. The first directors (to number not fewer than two nor more than seven) are:—H. Brandon, C. W. Cope-Proctor, J.P., James Dole and J. W. Hall, J.P. Qualification, 250*l.* Remuneration, 500*l.* per annum divisible.

A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).—Pears' soap is looking up again. The dividend for 1894-95 is 10 per cent., against

3 per cent. for 1893-94, and there is enough revenue left to give $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the Deferred. The balance forward is 2,580 $\frac{1}{2}$., against 1,829 $\frac{1}{2}$., while the smaller dividend was distributed a year ago. The net profits would thus appear to have been over 17,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ in excess of those of 1893-94; so that the company has seemingly been able to hold its own in the great competition amongst much-advertised soaps. Can it be that the nation is becoming still more cleanly?—*Financial News*.

SEQUAH (LIMITED).—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., on October 4, to consider a resolution to wind up the company. Mr. S. F. Isitt, chairman of the company, presided. In narrating the history of the business, Mr. Isitt stated that Seqnah was introduced into this country, eight or nine years ago, by Mr. W. H. Hartley. He worked it by himself first, and afterwards in conjunction with two other gentlemen. The arrangement with these gentlemen was that he should conduct the retail business from the waggons, and that his partners should conduct the business on London. These three gentlemen formed a syndicate company, called "Seqnah (Limited)," with a capital of 50,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., the whole of which was taken by themselves. This syndicate carried on the business for two or three years, and the business progressed, even beyond the hopes of these owners. Then in order to have more capital to extend their operations they formed this company with a capital of 300,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., which gave the directors available cash amounting to 50,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., with which to increase their advertising plant. The company was formed in June 19, 1890, and in August of the same year a letter was received from Somerset House which stated that by the 53rd Vic., cap. 8, sec. 9, of the present Session, a special licence is required for each set of premises at which patent medicines are sold. There is no provision for the sale of medicines from a cart or stall in the street or elsewhere than at licensed premises, and no licence for such a purpose will be granted after September 1 next. That announcement came on the directors like a thunderclap. They tried to get over the difficulty by erecting tents, or temporary buildings of some kind—a zinc building in one case—but in every instance it was stopped, and the directors found that there was nothing left for them but to call in the waggons and stop their special kind of trade. Differences then arose and ultimately the board of directors was reorganised, and he (the chairman) re-joined it on the condition that he should be allowed to nominate one or two members who had experience in the patent-medicine trade. He nominated Mr. Fassett as one director and Mr. Cooper as another. At the end of that year there was a small profit of something like 900 $\frac{1}{2}$. At the end of the next year the profits increased to something like 1,400 $\frac{1}{2}$. Then the board asked the shareholders to contribute in some way to the advertising of the company. A circular was sent to the 1,500 shareholders, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ was contributed. The directors returned the 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ and withdrew the scheme. This year they sent another circular to the shareholders and invited them to purchase the assets, or, as some newspaper put it, to purchase their own business, or at any rate to express an opinion as to what the assets and goodwill were worth. They had a number of replies, and the shareholders differed very widely as to what the value of this goodwill was. One gentleman said it was worth 15,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., which they would have been very glad to have sold it for; but the consensus of opinion was that three years' purchase of the profits was a fair amount to get for it. They had no definite offer from the shareholders, but proposals had been made by gentlemen in the patent-medicine trade. One was Mr. John Morgan Richards, and one was Mr. Fassett, but others not engaged in that business will also participate. If the resolution were passed to wind up the company, these offers will go before the liquidator, and if a better offer is received by the liquidator, of course he will accept it. He himself was among the number proposing to buy, but he was quite prepared to let any shareholder step into his shoes, and take the portion that he might invest in this new syndicate. He believed he was a loser far and away in excess of the whole of them put together in the room. Mr. W. H. Fassett seconded the resolution, and stated that the present shareholders would have every opportunity of joining the directors in purchasing the Seqnah business if they desired to do so. In reply to a question the Chairman stated that the purchase money to be paid for the business would be the

amount of net profits for the year ended May 31, 1895; May 31, 1894; and May 31, 1893.

DISSOLVED COMPANIES.—The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, or rather, on this occasion, his Assistant, has recently published in *The London Gazette* a list of some 350 concerns which, owing to their failure to comply with the provisions of the Companies Acts, have been struck off the register. An additional 250 have been warned that, unless cause be shown to the contrary within the next three months, they will suffer a like fate. The following appear among the companies which ceased to exist officially on September 24:—**HOOFITE (LIMITED).**—Registered on August 26, 1891, with a capital of 7,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to carry on the business of ointment manufacturers and merchants. Registered office, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. No returns have been filed.

SPEKING & CO. (LIMITED).—Registered on April 22, 1892 with a capital of 20,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to manufacture, sell, and deal in "Sperling's Capillary Ointment." Registered office, 303, High Holborn, London, W.C. No allotment ever took place, and business was not therefore started.

BROWNHILL'S CHEMICAL-WORKS (LIMITED).—Registered on August 28, 1891, with a capital of 5,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to acquire the business carried on as "Brownhill's Chemical-works," and to carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and manufacturing chemists. Registered office, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C. No returns have been filed.

DRUG-DISTILLERS' COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered January 2, 1892, with a capital of 3,000 $\frac{1}{2}$., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, and to acquire the business of Stephens & Co., of 22 and 23 Great Tower Street, London, E.C. In February, 1895, the first subscriber stated that the company "never came to anything, and ceased to exist years ago."

WILLIAM KNIGHT & CO. (LIMITED).—Registered on September 3, 1891, with a capital of 2,750 $\frac{1}{2}$., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to acquire, take over as a going concern, and carry on the business of manufacturing tablets for disinfecting, antiseptic, medical, and other purposes, carried on by George H. Elliott, under the style or firm of "Knight & Co." Last registered office, Archer Street, Camden Town, London, N.W. No returns have been filed.

SKIPTON DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered on June 30, 1891, with a capital of 1,500 $\frac{1}{2}$., in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to carry on the general business of chemists and druggists. Registered office, 77 High Street, Skipton, Yorks. The last return, made up to October 19, was filed on December 11, 1891. One hundred and forty-four shares were then taken up, the full amount called, and 720 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid. A request for the sending of some forms for filing the return was received in June, 1893, and nothing has been heard of since.

ÆCULAPIAN DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—Registered on November 7, 1891, with a capital of 2,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ shares, to carry on business as analytical, dispensing, and general chemists; registered office, 233a Kentish Town Road, Camden Town, London, N.W. The last return was filed on April 28, 1892, when 415 shares were taken up, 215 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid, and 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ unpaid. Mrs. E. P. Ford held 400 of these, and George Bowie, chemist, of 36 Fitzroy Square, W.C., was interested to the extent of one share. The above address has been vacated some time, and the company have filed no other.

AMONG those concerns which have been allowed three months before the final step is taken are:—**Acme Filter Company (Limited).**—**Fairfield Laboratory Company (Lim.).** chemists, druggists, and perfumers, of 70 Prescott Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.—**Freson's Hanley Drug Company (Limited),** of 63 Piccadilly, Hanley, Staffs.—**Hydroleine Company (Limited).**—**Medical Guardian (Limited).**—**Southampton Temperance Beverages Company (Limited).**

FIRE AT A CHEMIST'S.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a cellar beneath a chemist's shop, in the occupation of Messrs. Oliver & Co., Yarmouth, some straw having been set on fire through the carelessness of a lad who had upset a candle. After about three-quarters of an hour's work the flames were extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done to the stock by smoke and water. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

ANAGRAMS

OUR wide, brilliant, and much-esteemed circle of postcard competitors who have been faithful to us through so many difficulties have scarcely maintained their reputation over anagrams. Poems, dispensing wrinkles, conundrums the treatment of diseases are subjects which bring us responses in overwhelming numbers; "an anagram on any pharmaceutical name or title whatsoever," which was the topic proposed in August, plays havoc with our little army. The responses were unusually meagre, and 20 per cent. of those received were not anagrams at all. Whether it was the General Election, or the hot weather, or the inherent difficulty of a re-shuffle of letters, or whether, as we hope, it was the consequence of more profitable business in the pharmacy, we cannot tell; but we must be allowed to assure our great body of correspondents most respectfully and affectionately that anagrammatically and collectively we are ashamed of them.

The example we offered was this:—

Inf. Rad. Gentian Co.

the letters of which being transposed read:—

A fine grand tonic.

The specimen shown seems to indicate clearly enough what was required, but a good many competitors failed to understand it. One, for instance, sends the following and calls it an anagram:—

The new B P. for Minor men
Is no great fun for extra money.

[We do not make out what idea he could have had in his mind. Another of his exploits runs:—

Sal Volat. for Flatulence
Is much esteemed and not expensive.

"Junior" seems to think it was acrostics we asked for. This is a specimen of "Junior's" effusions:—

S o d A
Menth o L
A c i D
W i n E

and so on, the whole reading "S. Maw, Son, and Thompson, Aldersgate Street, London."

Failures notwithstanding, we have got together a collection of pharmaceutical anagrams such as we think we may safely consider has never been previously compiled. From the contributions sent in by those who understood the game we quote the following:—

Adeps.—Spade.—A. HIDE.

A Frog in your Throat.—Oh! In Garratt for you.—MELANITE.

Ammonia Carbonate Sol.—I've not Mr. Alabama Cocn.—PERCY PAIN.

Aqua saccharum purificatum, limonis succus, spiritus tensor O.—Socialism's patriotic murmur pursues us unabquaint. Huic facio.—A. S. WRIGHT.

Asafetida.—A safe to aid.—C. C.

Barclay and Sons.—Boys ran lads can.—PERCY PAIN.

Beecham's Patent Pills.—Ills they seem A B C pat.—C. C.

Cantharides.—Hair stand E.O.—VERNON.

Catechu Pal.—A pale cutch.—MELANITE.

Chemist and Druggist.—Grand; it digests much.—MELANITE.

Cyanide of Potassium.—Icy [I see] fa must die on sofa.—C. C.

Eastman's Materials Coy. Ltd.—It sells many a dot camera.—MELANITE.

Elliman's Embrocation.—Can beat millions more.—PERCY PAIN.—O liniment in ciemo alb.—MELANITE.

Extractum Cannabis Ind.—Brain can act, must index.—A. FELTHOUSE.

F. C. Calvert and Co.'s.—F. C. C. vends coal tar.—VULPIS.

Get the Idris Royal Mineral Waters.—Reward sit on metal rail eyes right.—URTICA.

Horniman's Tea.—(1) In short: A name. (2) I name no trash.—MELANITE.

Ichthyol.—Holy Itch.—A. HIDE.

Lothouse and Saltmer.—Or deft Southall's rame.—MELANITE.

Macfarlan & Company, North Bridge, Edinburgh.—Fly and bring the cargo M. & C. brand morphine u a. (2) Duly charge bargain for t' M. & C. brand morphine.—EUCALYPTUS.

Magnes. Citras Gran. Optim.—A gram most nice at spring.—MELANITE.

Mason's Original Extract of Herbs.—A right reform! non-toxic Bass's ale.—MELANITE.

Musk.—Skum.—A. HIDE.

Octavius Corder, Norwich.—C. Victorius record w(h)on.—VULPIS.

Pears' Soap Tablets and Balls.—A passport as blend beats all.—VULPIS.

Pharmaceutical Anagram.—Ah, a grammatical pun race.—MELANITE.

Pharmaceutical Society.—O Chemical party is acute.—MELANITE.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—(1) No escape from Carteighe chatalia; but I try it. (2) No help from a Carteighe. But act, act I say. I tire.—W. N. FIELD.—O, a city Carteighe, a Martin for public sent.—MELANITE.

Pilula Saponis Composita.—Noscita soap, as opium pill [Noscita=Recognise, Latin].—MELANITE.

Pomegranate-root Bark.—Aragram Broke oot Peter.—FAILTE.

Professor John Attfield.—Let's afford t'praise, John.—VULPIS.

Pulv. Rad. Zingiber.—Biz Guard liver nips.—FAILTE.

Resina Jalapæ.—Jane Rae is a pal.—C. C.

Ridge's Food(e).—Good feed, sir.—VULPIS.

Rowland's Odonto.—Tons sold now, Dora!—VULPIS.

Starch.—Charls.—A. HIDE.

Sulphonal Tablets.—Boss had to lull pain.—PERCY PAIN.

Tetrahydrobetanaphtholamine.—A broad name that; only pith there.—MELANITE.

The Chemist and Druggist.—(1) Grand! These might suit C. D. (2) Great things, must hide C. D. (3) Send huge C. D. strange Tim. (4) Must get the C. D. Suits him grand. (5) Digest. Trust changeth him. (6) Ed.'s hint set a mug right.—FAILTE.

The Chemist and Druggist, a weekly trade journal.—(1) Leads the way. Mr. Dan, take, judge, or relish cutting. (2) In it gude R's and letters. What, you make her glad; j c [d'y'see].—(Tonal' loquitur).—SCOTUS.

The Chemist and Druggist, Cannon Street, London, E.C.—(1) C. D. Tons gang in it to lend sense and the correct hum. (2) C. D. Contents are interesting, and huge com. on th' L.S.D. (3) I sing the trade's organ, C D., the column's end content.—SCOTUS.

The Chemist and Druggist, forty-two Cannon Street, London.—Contents noted for right grand talents, wisdom, honesty, U. C. [you see].—W. N. FIELD.

Thomas Beecham, Saint Helens.—The man has also been chemist.—MELANITE.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.—Maceration; a part Scotch opium.—MELANITE.

Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon.—M. Gum Acacia not in it.—FAILTE.

To Mellins's Emulsio of Cod liver Oil and Hypophosphites.—Relieves phthisis, hopes multiply, cool, solid food (anonm).—VULPIS.

Tr. Gentian Co.—Ct orange in't.—MELANITE.

Trochisci Potassæ Chlorate T. H.—Throat Hospital's choicest cure.—MELANITE.

Troch. Potassæ Chlorat.—A. Phc. C. lost a sore throat.—VULPIS.

Use Euliman's Embrocation.—Lobelia stramonium senecio [Senecio Ragwort].—PERCY PAIN.

Vaseline—In a salve.—VULPIS.

Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy.—An entry: Mr. G. Wills, M. of Ph. Socy. M.S.C.I. et cetera Head.—MELANITE.

The best of the anagrams quoted above seem to be those sent in by "Melanite," and we award the guinea for the one on "Mason's Original Extract of Herbs" ("A right reform. Non-toxic Bass's Ale"). If "Melanite" will write to us, we will send him the 21s., and will announce his name and address next week.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS JEWSEBURY & BROWN, 113 Market Street, Manchester, are issuing just now a small "ideal" circular regarding their white heliotrope oil, which is one of the neatest examples of typography we have come across for some time. Moreover, the wording of the leaflet is exceptionally good.

THE Grand Medal of Honour of the recent Amsterdam Exhibition has been awarded to Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. for the exhibit there of their various products. This was the highest award bestowed, and the firm inform us that it makes the 115th highest award that has been given to their preparations since 1884.

MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER send us a letter received from a private individual in Scotland, addressed to the "Cascara Sagrada Company," and stating that he has been advised by his doctor to take their "Oppenheimer." The company might do worse than accept the suggestion thus offered, and trade-mark the title for some of their special products.

"GUY'S GUIDE" is the happy title of a booklet, the second million of which is now being distributed from house to house in London, explaining what to eat and how to eat it, and delicately suggesting what medicine should be taken if you have eaten wrongly. The publishers are the Guy's Tonic Company, of 12 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.

THE Brewers' and Mineral-water Manufacturers' Exhibition is to be held at the Agricultural Hall from October 21 to October 26 next. Messrs. Dale & Reynolds (the promoters) inform us that notwithstanding the combination of some firms associated with the latter trade, who wish their part of the exhibition to be held only once every three years, the show will this year be on a larger scale than ever, and will be particularly strong in the mineral-water department.

"CASH FOR BRAINS" has an unpleasant sound to people who remember the notorious police-court case of about a year ago. A genuine "cash for brains" case, however, was mentioned in the advertisement pages of our last week's issue. The cash (5*l.* 5*s.*) is offered by Messrs. Johnsen & Jørgensen, the well-known bottle-manufacturers, of 10 Eastcheap, London, E.C., and the "brains" are to be provided by readers of this journal, to whose notoriously liberal endowment with the precious grey matter Messrs. Johnsen & Jørgensen are not likely to appeal in vain. The competition remains open until the end of the month. The Curious, the Enterprising, and the Original-minded are referred to the advertisement.

THE DRUGGIST'S DOG-STORY.—The following is a new version of it from the *Spatula*:—She: "Now don't be scillæ, John, you know that Bruno has not benzine to-day. Last night he ran plumbi me without stopping, anise eyes were sticking out like mad." He: "It is ferri funny where he went." She: "Well, salicin him about half-an-hour after I did, so I zinc he must be around the house." He: "Hark! I hear barking, I think hyssop stairs." She: "Oh, ichthyol right!" He: "I don't know, I don't like to conium." She: "Oh, John, cajuput a rope round his neck, and tie him in the rumex to the kitchen, but you had butternut let him bite you."

Personalities.

MR. H. TREMBATH, of Johannesburg, who has been in England for a short holiday, returns to South Africa by the *Scot* to-day.

MR. J. BROTHERS, chemist and druggist, High Street, Ashford, Kent, has been elected unopposed a member of the Ashford School Board.

MISS LIZZIE J. B. GOW, LL A., of Dundee High School, second daughter of Mr. Gow, chemist, of Coupar Angus, has been appointed Lady Superintendent and Teacher of Modern Languages in Wallace Hall Academy, Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

MR. MEREDITH BLYTH, son of Mr. A. Wynter Blyth, the Marylebone analyst, has been appointed as gas-examiner to the London County Council, at a salary of 120*l.* per annum. Mr. Blyth will take over the Hornsey Road gas-testing station, recently vacated through the resignation of Mr. J. Parry Laws.

PORTRAITS of Mr. Tyrer and Mr. Ludwig Mond appear in most of the American pharmaceutical papers which we have received during the past week, and by this time both of these gentlemen will know how warm American hospitality is, for the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry met on Monday of this week and gave them a hearty welcome.

MR. A. E. HOLDEN, one of Fairchild Brothers & Foster's men, was over at this side recently superintending his firm's exhibit at the British Medical Museum, and he has since his return given an *Era* interviewer some of his impressions. Mr. Holden says the Exhibition was not so good as they do that sort of thing on the other side, nor was the number of those who visited the Exhibition so great. Mr. Holden had not much time to devote to the retail-trade when he was here, but enough to tell the *Era* man that "there are a few fine drug-stores in London, but the majority are small, and apparently do a limited business. Cutting afflicts the trade as it does in the States."

Marriages.

CHAPMAN—JACKSON.—On October 1, at the Bar Church, Scarborough, by the Rev. James Robertson, M.A., J. W. Chapman, son of Mr. Henry Chapman, chemist, to Miss S. A. Jackson, High Deepdale.

SOUTHALL—HOLL.—On October 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Dalston, by the Rev. Henry A. S. Pitt, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Wood, Horace Southall, M.P.S., pharmaceutical chemist, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, son of Samuel Southall, Birmingham, to Beatrice Louisa, youngest daughter of Alfred Samuel Holl, of 1 Chapel Field Road, Norwich.

WALDER—SNEWIN.—On October 2, at the Parish Church, Littlehampton, Frank Walder, chemist, of Tarrant Street, Arundel, to Edith Mary, eldest daughter of the late J. A. Snewin, of Littlehampton.

Deaths.

DE RICQLÈS.—M. Edouard de Ricqlès, the inventor and proprietor of the well-known "*alcool de menthe*" which bears his name, died recently at Lyons in the 71st year of his age. M. de Ricqlès commenced the manufacture of his speciality as far back as 1836, when but a youth, and amassed a great fortune from it. He is succeeded in the business by his widow and two sons.

JONES.—On September 25, Mr. J. P. Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Pontypridd. Aged 42.

MERRIKIN.—On October 26, Mr. John Bilby Merrikin, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Bainstrade, Grosvenor, and afterwards of 25 Milsom Street, Bath.

PECK.—On September 16, Mr. F. Arthur Peck, chemist and druggist, Grimsby. Aged 54.

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EXAMINATION FAILURES.

THE Minor examination is giving candidates a great deal of trouble just now. It will be remembered that the July failures in London were exceptionally heavy (almost 80 per

cent.), and we heard a growl or two. This month the failures seem to be as grievous, for several growls reach us. We fully recognise that the complaints of examination candidates must be taken at a discount, but we are not prepared to go in that direction the length suggested by Mr. G. S. Taylor, who has recently said

that it is "bad form" to criticise in unbecoming terms the action of an examiner whom you suspect of "plucking" you. Especially ungentlemanly is it when done in a trade journal, since his position prevents him defending himself. *Ignorance and, to some extent, unbecoming language and conduct* before an examiner are the best of all possible reasons for sending you back to your studies for a time, and no other cause than these is ever allowed to have any weight in reckoning up a candidate's achievements.

We hope that the passage which we have italicised was allowed to slip in on the heat of the moment, for it is no part of the Boards of Examiners' duties to act as censors on good taste and conduct. Any violation of those canons may render a candidate liable to censure at the hands of the Chairman, but certainly not to rejection by an examiner. Mr. Taylor's notion that examiners should not be criticised is quite archaic, and if the principle were extended to every department of life we should never get reform. There is no serious difficulty in dealing with examination grumbles, for those which are entirely personal are not, as a rule, fit for publication. The foundation of the present grumbling appears to be the appointment of professors as examiners. So far as Scotland is concerned, this has not affected the rate of passing seriously. For January, April, and July the failures amounted to the same as last year—viz., 59 per cent—but in London there has been a steady rise. Last year the failures before the English Board in the Minor were 64.5 per cent.; in January of this year the percentage rose to 65, in April to 74, and in July to 79 per cent. This month the failures have been reduced to 60 per cent.; but the figures for the earlier months are sufficient to show that there is some ground for the complaints about the screw having been put on, especially in chemistry. When all the embroidery is removed from these complaints we find that they amount to two grievances—first, that the exceedingly full schedules of the examination are being stretched, and, second, that one or more examiners treat candidates rather sharply. We do not think there is any necessity for going beyond the new Minor schedules, for the extension of the area which the last alteration introduced carried to the utmost limit the knowledge for a single-sitting examination. This the "Minor" practically is, for the whole of the six subjects must be prepared for and passed together at once. There is no other examination of a scientific character in the kingdom in which there are so many subjects to be passed simultaneously; and if this characteristic of the Minor is to be retained, and no division of the subjects by an interval of time allowed, the conditions of the schedule should be rigidly adhered to, and no elasticity on the part of the examiners permitted. The second cause of complaint is that relating to the manner in which some examiners treat candidates. This is a difficult subject to handle, because the examiners generally are courteous men and long-suffering. Their duties are trying and exhausting, and we have it on record that courteous treatment from them as a body is the rule. It is those who are not courteous who are the trouble, and they reflect adversely upon the rest of their colleagues. The following are examples of scenes reported to us from the Edinburgh and London laboratories:—

From the minute that I took the bench [in chemistry] the examiner seemed to think it his bounden duty to bully

me or another candidate in the immediate neighbourhood. . . . Most of the time I was engaged at the balance the examiner was gyrating round me, asking most absurd questions, and apparently doing his best to floor me by adding to my nervousness. (By a London candidate.)

My aq. dest. bottle was soon empty, and on going to take my neighbour's, I was surprised to hear the examiner saying, "Here, we cannot have you running about the room. Keep to your own bench. What is it you want?" I told him, and he informed me that I was to ask him for anything I wanted. For anyone who is at all nervous to have to ask the examiner for all he wants only makes him more nervous, and annoys the examiner. (From an Edinburgh candidate.)

We have no reason to suppose that these are highly-coloured descriptions of what took place. They corroborate many others that have gone before. Something should be done either by the President and Vice-President, who are there as representing the Society, to see that the examiners act properly, or by the Privy Council representatives, who look after public interests, to see that no examiner exceeds his functions. A candidate tells us there is no use "applying for redress to the Pharmaceutical Society, but we can produce some effect by systematically putting forward the subject in the *C. & D.*" It should be easy to remove such bitter feeling as is here expressed; but it certainly cannot be done by preaching that examiners are above criticism, and providing no facilities for candidates expressing complaints before leaving the examination-room. We not infrequently hear from candidates and teachers that the examination-benches are inadequately supplied with apparatus and materials. The following are examples of the complaints on that score.

Referring to London, a candidate writes:—Two unstoppered antediluvian flasks (100 c.c.) were placed for my volumetric work. On examining these one was found to be badly cracked at the base; the other had once possessed a complete neck, but when I got it a good portion of it had been knocked off. When I asked for another, I was told to make use of what was on my bench. . . . The pharmacy examiner first required me to make $\frac{1}{2}$ -gross troch. santolini. Nothing whatever was supplied for rolling, measuring, or cutting the mass beyond a palette-knife.

An Edinburgh candidate writes:—I should like to call attention to the inconvenience I have experienced from being unfortunately placed at badly-equipped benches. I thought myself unfortunate last July, but on being sent to pharmacy this October, I was placed at a bench in the centre of the room with only two bottles—viz., aq. dest. and mucil. acacia. . . . I would suggest that the centre benches be also supplied with bottles, which would be more useful and look better than empty shelves, and also give each candidate the same chance.

These are genuine grievances, which there should be no difficulty in the Pharmaceutical Council removing. The examination-dispensaries ought to be model pharmacies to the extent that they should contain all the apparatus required at the dispensing counter and in a pharmaceutical laboratory. As a matter of fact they do not. For example, there is only one kind of suppository-mould to be had—the ordinary 15-gr. one—which is an awkward thing for candidates who have to make ung. hydrarg. gr. x. into a suppository weighing 15 gr. There is no excuse for this sort of thing. There is a very large surplus from the examinations, and it is the duty of the Pharmaceutical Council to see that proper provision is made for the candidates. A correspondent calls our attention to the difference between the failures in Edinburgh and London, and adds an extract from an Edinburgh candidate's letter, apparently as an explanation

of the difference. "There have been a tremendous number plucked [in Edinburgh this month]. Mr. Carteighe has been here and is playing the deuce." So far as this is a reflection upon Mr. Carteighe, we have reason for believing that it is quite erroneous, for if he brings any influence to bear upon the examiners it is always towards mercy's side, and there are scores of men whom the President has done a good turn to which they never know about. We should be much surprised to hear that the Edinburgh examiners have been so weak as to take Mr. Carteighe's presence to mean that they should mark lower than they had been accustomed to. It would be a great advantage if the examiners would bear more constantly in mind that the candidates whom they have to examine are fellow-workers with them in pharmacy, young men who have had, on the average, five years' experience in the trade, and who, by the exigencies of the law, must stuff themselves with much material which, in the nature of things, cannot be properly digested when they go into the examination-rooms—nor, indeed, until many years after. Moreover, the condition of nervous tension in which candidates are requires that they should be treated somewhat delicately. A large number of the Pharmaceutical Society's examiners are men who seem to have been born for the position, and the manner in which they treat candidates often ensures success. If the President and Vice-President, backed by the Council, insist upon this being universal, it will be so.

THE LIFE-HISTORY OF A PATENT MEDICINE.

How long can a popular patent medicine live on its merits alone? Longer, we should be inclined to think, than the glib authorities on advertising imagine. There is a general theory, promoted, we believe, by the bill-stickers, that the day you cease to proclaim the merits of your medicine, that day its sale will, if not collapse, at all events drop to a point which will not pay expenses. We are bound to admit that this assumption is true for many cases. There are many remedies whose names seemed to have become indissolubly incorporated into the English language only a few years since: which are now as forgotten as the flowers of last spring. On the other hand, there are a score or more of medicines which have a history of from half-a-century to two centuries, and which maintain a regular sale without any advertising at all to speak of. How is the difference to be accounted for?

The proprietors of the hoary specialities alluded to will naturally assume that the explanation lies in the superior merits of their compounds, and we do not see that this claim can be denied. Those medicines named in the schedule to the Medicine-stamp Act of 1812, and still in more or less popular demand, may be looked upon as the aristocracy of patent-medicinedom. To be recorded there is for a proprietary article what being named in *Domesday Book* is to an old family. Among the survivors of that famous list may be mentioned Bateman's drops, Cephalic snuff, Ching's worm-licezenges, Daffy's elixir, Dalby's carminative, Dutch drops, Ford's balsam of horehound, Godfrey's cordial, Gowland's lotion, Henry's magnesia, Hooper's female pills, Hunt's family pills, James's fever-powder, Marshall's cerate, Oxley's ginger, Roche's embrocation, Ruspin's styptic, Singleton's golden ointment, Steer's opodeldoc, Welch's female pills, and Whitehead's essence of mustard. These are all, we believe, still in regular sale, though the proprietary rights in some few of them seem to have become more or less indefinite. But of those which are still held tightly

some must be very pretty little properties. An almost unvarying demand, good profits, no risks, and the least possible trouble; in those conditions all the elements of "goodwill" are accumulated.

But how many years' profits is the goodwill of a patent medicine worth which cannot point to this statutory proof of its ancient lineage? Astute proprietors and confiding investors between them seem to have got the estimate to anywhere between five years' and ten years' profits. That is when the property is to be sold to a company. No one need turn his back on 20 per cent. per annum, nor even on 10 per cent. these hard times, but there ought to be some sort of prospect that the business will hold out long enough at least to pay back the originally-invested capital. The experience of a number of companies "formed to extend the already profitable business" in this, that, or the other speciality is not encouraging. At a shareholders' meeting held not many years ago to consider the desirability of winding up a certain undertaking, one innocent investor remarked, "But we subscribed 100,000*l.*, and you only show a loss of some 10,000*l.*; where is the 90,000*l.*?" Perhaps the answer has been waited to him from the other side of the Atlantic era this. Roughly, we may say that it is not the time to buy a patent medicine when it is making 50,000*l.*, or even 20,000*l.*, a year. But there is a chance in the market just now of securing, for a very modest sum, a medicine which quite recently was the talk of the land, and far be it from us to hint that its day of glory is over. Sequah's Prairie-flower and Indian Oil, which will soon be in the hands of a liquidator, have passed through strange vicissitudes. We forget exactly how they were discovered—somewhere in the Far West, we believe. A Mr. Hartley brought the good news of their virtues to this country, and he well deserved all the success he obtained by the daring originality of his method of introducing them. Disdaining to proclaim their curative effects through newspapers or by posters, Mr. Hartley toured the country with chariots and horses, bands and oratory. Some keen critics have discovered that it is not necessary to believe all you read in newspapers; but newspaper statements may be true or false, what mattered it to Mr. Hartley? He showed his cases and made his cures in the light of day. Needless to tell of the fame which preceded and accompanied him; the story is too recent. Mr. Hartley and the Sequah Medicine Syndicate, who became the proprietors of the medicines, no doubt made a very big business indeed, and we know of no reason to doubt their assertion that in the year before the formation of the company they made 44,500*l.* profit. They sold their goodwill, trade-marks, and assets generally for a quarter of a million sterling, 150,000*l.* of which they took in cash. Whether there was any reasonable prospect of maintaining the prosperity of a business so exceptionally built up and conducted can never now be proved, for within a year of the incorporation of the company the Board of Inland Revenue interposed, armed with a clause in a new Act, and bowled over the whole concern. The clause made a medicine-licence necessary for every set of premises. Sequah would have made no objection to the requirement to pay a hundred or a thousand licences, but the Board declared further that a chariot could not be regarded as a set of premises, and form this decision they could not be moved.

We have never understood why Sequah submitted to this ruling so tamely. On the Chairman's testimony a few days ago, it ruined the business and destroyed a rapidly-growing industry. We by no means say that the Board of Inland Revenue did not deserve the thanks of the public, and especially of chemists, but we fail to see how it became the

Board's business to abate what some people may have regarded as a nuisance.

Anyhow, the business of Sequah was crushed. A year after the capital was written down by one-half, and on the reduced amount it was found impossible to pay a dividend. There were no funds left wherewith to extend operations by other means, and the shareholders could not be persuaded to invest any more capital in the enterprise. Consequently, the company's business goes into liquidation, and offers for it are in order. The Chairman of the company, who has already lost largely by its misfortunes, forms one of a small syndicate, a couple of well-known patent-medicine men being associated with him, who are willing to buy the goodwill of Sequah for the amount of the last three years profits, which we take to be something under 2,500*l.*, or the one-hundredth of what it sold for five years ago. Any speculative chemist who will go a hundred or two better can get this property into his own hands, and, if he can only revive a tenth of the enthusiasm which was once behind it, he will have one of the cheapest bargains on record.

TRADE-MARKS IN EGYPT.

THE Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* gives an interesting account of the manner in which foreign trade-marks are pirated in Egypt, and of the steps which have been commenced by some of the aggrieved owners to obtain redress. The firms principally affected by the trade-mark thieves, it seems, are those of Guinness, Bass, Ashe, and Schweppé. The trade-marks of those houses have for years been pirated and their goods imitated by the mongrel malefactors of all races to whom the Khedivial Dominions afford a happy hunting-ground. The imitation extends to all classes of goods—beverages (as might be expected in such a thirst-creating country) in the first place, metal goods and other manufactures next. The owners of trade-marks and patents are heavily handicapped in a contest with the pirates, thanks to the extraordinary system of administering justice which prevails in Egypt. The Mixed Tribunals' Code, which deals with civil cases, does not contain any provisions whatever for the protection of patent or trade-mark rights, and can only act in such cases under Article 34 of the *Règlement de l'organisation judiciaire*, which authorises proceedings against any person who prejudices a right of property.

Moreover, the Tribunal's have only very limited criminal jurisdiction: they cannot enforce an injunction by imprisonment for contempt, but impose instead heavy penalties; their form of procedure renders proof as to the extent of injury or of the infringement of his rights exceedingly difficult for the fair trader, and their decisions, unguided by special law, are necessarily more or less uncertain.

The British authorities have, for a considerable time past, been endeavouring to procure legislation on trade protection, but under the Capitulations any alteration of or addition to the Code of the Mixed Tribunals must be approved by all the European Powers, of whom one is generally hostile to English proposals, and it is therefore unlikely that anything will be accomplished yet awhile. The Mixed Tribunals are, in a way, a great hindrance to the administration of justice in Egypt. Although Britain is at present the chief ruling factor in the country, she only occupies, in a sense, the position of a predominant partner among the other European Powers. Every European nation which has a treaty with Egypt—that is to say, about seventeen in all—is represented in the bodies that administer justice, the customs, and several other branches of the service. As no new Act affecting any

of these departments can be passed except by the unanimous consent of the representatives of these seventeen Powers—one of whom, at least, is pretty sure to disagree from his colleagues, if only from mere "cussedness," dignified by some such name as Political Expediency—it is evident that the British administrators have no easy time. In spite, however, of the unsatisfactory nature of the law, the four great British firms who are the principal sufferers of the imitators have instructed M. Demetriadis, a well-known lawyer of Alexandria, to prosecute the fraudulent makers. M. Demetriadis, after examining the books of only one maker, discovered that apparently he had made and sold 61,650 bottles of spurious Bass's beer during three and a half years; and there are several others occupied in the same nefarious trade.

The bottles themselves are genuine, as a large second-hand supply exists in the country; the metal foil and capsules come from France, Germany, and other countries; and the labels are more or less clever imitations, printed in Egypt and in Europe. The contents of the bottles are generally of a most noxious description, which, of course, discredits the genuine British manufacturer. This stuff, which is sold wholesale at a price equivalent to 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per dozen pints, as against 6*s.* 2*d.*, the value of English imported beer, has an immense sale in the drinking-shops and inferior hotels throughout the country, and helps to half-poison our sailors and soldiers.

Before beginning his roguery the pirate ascertains if the trade-mark or patent-right has been duly registered at the Mixed Tribunals, and if its owner has his special agent in Egypt. If these precautions have been taken he is deterred by fear of detection, but otherwise he regards the trade-mark as inefficiently protected, and therefore fair game. Traders are, therefore, counselled to register their firm-names at the Mixed Tribunals, and, if their business is sufficiently important, to appoint a local resident agent. Egypt has long had a bad reputation for imitation and substitution. An instance of this, as regards the drug-trade, was given by Mr. S. V. Morgan, one of the proprietors of this journal, in an interview which we published on April 29, 1893. "In the Customs warehouse at Alexandria," said that gentleman, "I was shown a parcel of so-called Henry's magnesia, invoiced at about 3*s.* 9*d.* per dozen, with a perfectly facsimiled label and patent-medicine stamp." In this case a non-Egyptian rascal, probably French or Italian, had imported the fraud, and the Customs authorities helped to find a market for the rubbish by taking their duty, which averages about 8 per cent. *ad val.*, in "kind" instead of in cash. This, under the Capitulations treaties, they have a right to do, and they use the opportunity freely. In fact, if the Customs officers think that the invoice does not fairly represent the value of an imported article they invariably take their "squeeze" in kind, as there is at Alexandria a gigantic store where the goods thus acquired are sold to the highest bidder. "Some years ago," Mr. Morgan told our interviewer, "I went over the warehouses. There were cotton goods, hardware, indigo, coffins, feeding-bottles, what-not. I never saw such a concentration of mongrel rascality." Egypt, in fact, can give points to most countries in the world for roguery in business.

TRINIDAD SCIENCE.

The *Daily News* of Trinidad has got hold of a correspondent who undertakes to teach sugar-planters all about the science of sugar. He begins by telling them that "By the remarkable discovery of saccharine made from coal-tar, the fact that sugar is the produce of solar heat, as first announced by the alchemists, is abundantly proved." It is hard on the alchemists to saddle them with this.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DARK ROOMS.

We shall be glad if chemists who stock photographic goods and have dark rooms will send us immediately post-cards to that effect, in order that we may complete our list.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Our full report of the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has not come to hand, for some reason which we cannot explain, and the abbreviated one which we publish is a telegraphic summary only. We regret to notice from it that a druggist-representative on the Council has been defeated at the election. The associate druggists have not of late interested themselves much in the proceedings of the Council, and we expect this defeat is partly a result of their own apathy. At the same time, it seems a pity that some arrangement should not be made whereby the associate druggists should have an assured representation on the Council in proportion to their numbers. The President's ruling against the right of Mr. J. T. Holmes to vote at the annual meeting seems, as far as we can gather from the condensed report, to be of very doubtful legality. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Society for life, by reason of his nomination in the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and no subsequent resolution of the Council, even though approved by the Privy Council, can affect this right. The efforts of the Council to maintain their statutory rights and to fulfil their statutory duties, as sketched by the President, are worthy of a more liberal acknowledgment from the certificated pharmaceutical chemists than they seem to have received. In proportion to the means at their disposal, and in face of a good deal of official discouragement, their legal successes have been noteworthy.

HELIUM PROVES REFRACTORY.

Professor Ramsay reports that Olszewski has endeavoured to liquefy helium with a pressure of 140 atmospheres and at the temperature of liquid air, but failed. The density of helium being, roughly speaking, twice that of hydrogen, it is very striking, says Professor Ramsay, in *Nature*, that its liquefying-point should lie below that of hydrogen. It may be remembered that argon, which has a higher density than oxygen, liquefies at a lower temperature than oxygen; and it was pointed out by Professor Olszewski that this behaviour was not improbably connected with its apparently simple molecular constitution. The similar fact now recorded for helium may, therefore, be regarded as evidence of its simple molecular constitution, although further research may corroborate Professor Runge's contention that what is termed helium may in reality be a mixture of two, if not more than two, elements.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THE PHARMACY ACT.

The photographers are making a rather undignified display of themselves in connection with the recent actions in Edinburgh. The *British Journal of Photography* has a spiteful little note calling the Pharmaceutical Society a "Trade Union," and its proceedings "raiding." The editor has been reading the Pharmacy Act, apparently for the first time. He quotes the section which protects the title "chemist," and says "this will probably be news to a great many people." If it was to him he should not confess the fact. An editor ought certainly to be acquainted with the laws which are likely to directly affect his constituents.

A PHARMACY BILL FOR THE ISLE OF MAN.

A movement is in progress among the chemists of Douglas and Ramsey to get a Bill before the House of Keys to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons somewhat on the lines of the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain. The subject is to be considered by the Legislative Council of the Island on Friday of this week, and if a Bill can be agreed

upon and passed through the House of Keys it will become law after it has been proclaimed upon Tynwald Hill. We hope and believe that this exposition of the constitutional procedure among our Manx neighbours is correct, but we give it with some reserve. We have some reason to believe that the chemists of the Isle of Man would be willing to have the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to reign over them—that is to say, to have the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain extended so as to cover their territory—if this could be done without danger to the constitution of one or other of the high contracting powers. Will not Bloomshury stretch forth a helping hand? Or the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland might like to make a bid for the glory and the fees.

A. & H. AT SERAJEVO.

An interesting series of letters is now appearing in the *Daily Chronicle* under the title "Round the Near East." The "Near East" is the Balkan Peninsula, and the portion described in the four letters that have appeared up to the present is Bosnia and the Herzegovina, where the Austrians now rule, and, according to the *Chronicle* correspondent, have succeeded in establishing something little short of an earthly paradise. The correspondent (who is, we believe, Mr. Henry Norman, the literary editor of the paper, and the author of several books on the Far East) is especially filled with admiration for the new hospitals established by the Austrians. Dr. Kobler, the chief physician of the establishment, showed him round the hospital at Serajevo, the Bosnian capital, where the excellent order, the cleanliness, and the magnificence of the surgical instruments displayed, made such an impression upon the correspondent that he confessed himself afraid of the task of describing the place, lest his readers should refuse to believe him. However, he deliberately puts on record the opinion that for its size—it contains 250 beds, and treats 9,000 in and out-patients during the year—there is not a better hospital in the whole world. Construction, ventilation, heating, electric lighting, hot and cold water supply, cooking, washing, disinfecting, transport of patients are on the latest and most scientific principles. "The operating-rooms," he continues, "are marvels of completeness—they remind me of Allen & Hanbury's showrooms; in each of them there are elaborate pieces of apparatus for the sterilisation of bandages and instruments; the dispensing department is a dazzling show; in a word, the hospital is as near perfection as money and science can make it, and it is absolutely free to all patients." The Plough Court house will no doubt be pleased to hear it; their pleasure might be increased if the Austrians would reduce their exorbitant Customs duties on surgical instruments, and give the Serajevo doctors a chance of seeing what A. & H.'s goods are really like.

WARDING OFF ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

The 44th Half-yearly Report of the Port of London Sanitary Committee, covering the half-year ending June 30 last, has just been published. Dr. W. Collingridge, the Medical Officer, states that 12,715 vessels have been inspected during this period, being a large increase on former returns. Of these, 496 required orders for cleansing, and in 455 instances structural alterations affecting the sanitary condition of vessels have been effected. It is suggested that plans of new vessels should be submitted to the Port Sanitary Authority in the same way that plans of new houses are submitted to Local Authorities. Eighty-four per cent. of the vessels inspected were British, Scandinavia being next with 6 per cent. A total of 1094 vessels was specially inspected for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary condition of the crew and passengers. This involved the examination of 24,000 persons. The result has been the removal at Gravesend of 27 cases of Infectious Disease. With regard to cholera and choleraic diarrhoea, no fewer than 53 cases were

reported as having occurred on vessels arriving in London. In all these cases a careful investigation was made, the facts were reported to the Local Government Board, and where necessary disinfection was carried out before the vessel was allowed to pass Gravesend. Previous to the adoption of this system the half-yearly average amounted only to 3.3 cases. This has risen during the last three years, during which medical inspection has been carried out, to 13 per half-year. Twenty-five cases of smallpox have been dealt with during the half-year. Unsound food, comprising 394 cases of tinned meats, 108 casks of salt beef, 390 carcasses of mutton, 30 quarters of beef, and 10,200 packages of fruit, was seized and destroyed as unfit for human food. The disinfecting apparatus of the authority has been employed in treating 22,074 articles of wearing apparel and bedding, while 49 ships were disinfected on account of infectious disease.

WHAT IS A LANCASHIRE MAN?

The Pharmaceutical Council has voted the Manchester Association Scholarship-money to Mr. J. A. Henry, ex-Bell and Redwood Scholar, in order to enable him to go on with research. The spirit of the vote is admirable, and for that reason we hesitate to suggest that the Council's reason for the vote does not rest on very solid ground—viz., that Mr. Henry is a Lancashire man. We have always understood that he was born in Dundee, and when he got the scholarship his registration address was Sevenoaks. But Mr. Henry spent a period of his life in Lancashire. We are glad that this has satisfied the donor of the scholarship, for he may now take a thought and mend his mind by allowing the scholarship to be competed for by all comers.

MANUFACTURING-INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

Having definitely proved herself a great military Power, Japan is now rapidly rising to a foremost rank as an industrial nation. In a report on the industries of Hiogo and Osaka which has just been issued, our Consul gives some unpalatable forecasts of the competition we must expect to face from Japanese manufacturing skill. We are only concerned here with articles more or less directly connected with pharmacy, many of which are already made on Japanese soil, while in others attempts at production locally are as yet in the tentative stage. Glassblowing, we are told, was first introduced under Government supervision, by foreigners employed in the Public Works Department, some twenty odd years ago, and for a long time it was carried on at a dead loss. Steady perseverance, however, led to success, and glassware is now produced in Tokio and Osaka at cheap and remunerative rates. All kinds of articles, including chemical-apparatus, are turned out in first-class style, and can be sold at a third of the cost of imported goods. There are several soap-factories in Osaka, and constant experiments and close imitations of foreign brands (!) have led to such improvement in the turn-out that the demand for the imported article has declined very considerably. Until the outbreak of the war a very large export-trade was carried on with China. There is a toothbrush-factory in Osaka, which is beginning to fill the growing demand of the home market; but, as Japs use the frayed end of a stick as a toothbrush, we need fear no loss on this account. A rapeseed-oil factory was established in Osaka in 1890, and promises to be very successful in the near future; for though kerosene has taken the place of rapeseed oil as a luminant, the rapidly-increasing number of factories with machinery will amply atone for that falling-off in the increased demand for lubricating-oil.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF LEDUM PALUSTRE.

Pharmacist Julius Trapp, of St. Petersburg, calls attention, in the *Pharm. Zeitschrift für Russland*, to essential oil of *Ledum palustre*, Linn., or wild rosemary, the leathery-leaved evergreen of which a tincture, either from the fresh or the

green leaf, is sometimes used as a domestic remedy in bronchial affections. So long ago as 1870 Mr. Trapp distilled the leaves of the plant, obtaining therefrom an oil of exquisite aroma, of which he sent specimens to the chief pharmaceutical museums in Europe. The oil congeals in bold, white, prismatic crystals, occasionally attaining 4 inches in length, of a not disagreeable, but powerful, odour. It is easily soluble in alcohol and ether, from both of which it crystallises very rapidly, so much so that, when a solution of the oil in ether is rapidly poured out of a large flask, the inner surface of the latter becomes at once coated with fine crystals. Formerly, when *Ledum palustre* was therapeutically more esteemed than it is now (as its old name of *Herba antirheumatica* indicates), its oil was often used as an opodeldoc in the place of camphor. Considering the plentifulness of the herb, and the ease with which it may be gathered, Mr. Trapp thinks that its oil may possibly be brought into common use again. The herb flowers in May and June; but Mr. Trapp has found that not only the flowers, but the whole herb, yields an oil of the same physical character. In 1872 the flowers yielded 2 per cent. of oil; this year only 1 per cent. was obtained from the whole herb.

DON'T ADVERTISE IN CHINESE.

Mr. Byron Brennan, who represents this country in Canton, is much troubled with applications from firms in Britain to be put into communication with respectable Chinese firms likely to do business with them, and occasionally also with inquiries for the names of native newspapers in which it is advisable to advertise. Mr. Brennan has also come across an "expensively-got-up trade catalogue (!) in which the advertisements of British manufacturers appear in Chinese," and he expressly warns his countrymen against falling into the delusion that they can extend their business by any of the means mentioned. "I am satisfied," he says, "that it is waste of money for English manufacturers to advertise in Chinese newspapers or to send out catalogues for circulation amongst Chinese. The Chinese Government may require ironclads, railway materials, mints, and machinery for arsenals in the same way as private firms may want printing-presses, wire rope, or spinning-machinery; but it is not by means of advertisements that they will be led to give their orders to any particular manufacturer." Neither does Mr. Brennan advise the sending of goods in consignment to native firms—and there is practically no other mode of doing business with Chinese houses open to manufacturers in Europe. The Chinese merchant wants to see what he is buying, and declines to take risks of exchange, freight, &c. It is doubtful whether a single Chinese order has ever come direct from Canton to England for any article of British manufacture. How, then, the Britisher may well ask, is trade to be done? Mr. Brennan himself supplies the answer. Canton and the neighbouring trade-centres, he writes, get their supplies from Hong-Kong, and if an article cannot be procured at the latter port, the order is sent to Europe through a Hong-Kong firm. Hong Kong, therefore, is the place which the manufacturer desirous of opening up business with the southern Chinese seaports should aim at and the way in which to get goods taken up by business-houses there is manifestly rather to advertise in papers, such as this journal, which are read by all the leading importers of the goods pertaining to special trades, and by many native merchants besides, than in wasting trouble and money in appealing to natives in their vernacular, of the correct rendering of which the advertiser has no means of satisfying himself.

A BROOKLYN druggist thus wrote to a drug-clerks agency:—"Do not send any more Poles and Hebrews to our store—let us have a look at a few Americans, if there are any American drug-clerks left."

Reviews and Literary Notes.

The *Provincial Medical Journal* will be discontinued at the end of the present year, and Dr. Dolan, of Halifax, who has edited it for the past ten years, will start a new periodical on similar lines, entitled *The Scalpel*.

A NEW and revised edition of *The Ladies' Physician, a Guide to Women in the Treatment of their Ailments*, by a London physician, is about to be published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. It will contain an additional chapter and a glossary of scientific terms, whilst a full index has been added.

THE first part of a new dictionary of therapeutics has been published by August Hirschwald, of Berlin. It is called *Encyclopädie der Therapie*, and is edited by Professor O. Liebreich, assisted by Drs. M. Mendelsohn and A. Würzburg. The work is to be issued in nine parts, or three volumes, and will be completed in two years.

MESSRS. GALL & INGLIS, Paternoster Square, send us a sixpenny ready reckoner which contains a very closely-packed series of calculations of multiplicands of all sums from $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a penny to 19s. 6d., and up to 10,000 times with separate calculations for dozens and grosses, together with separate tables of interest, discount, wages, &c.

IN the course of the current month Mr. F. Wreden, of Berlin, will publish a work by Dr. J. H. Baas, of Worms, entitled *Geschichtliche Entwicklung des ärztlichen Standes und der medicinischen Wissenschaft*. This book is said to be the first complete history of the progress of medical science and the evolution of the modern physician.

It has been decided in future to publish the Imperial Institute *Year book* triennially instead of yearly; the next issue, therefore, will not appear until 1897. Meanwhile smaller handbooks containing the latest authoritative information and statistics received from the various colonies are to be published at intervals. The first of these has just appeared. It contains trade-statistics of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australasia, and many other parts, a railway-map of India and other maps, and should be useful to persons interested in foreign trade.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & Co. have commenced the publication, by subscription only, of an International encyclopædia of modern medical science, under the title of *Twentieth Century Practice*. The work, which will be complete in twenty volumes at 11. 1s. each, is edited by Thos. L. Stedman, M.D., of New York. The contributors include a number of the leading British and foreign specialists. The first two volumes, dealing respectively with diseases of the uropoietic system and with nutritive disorders, are ready; the third, treating of "poisoning and miscellaneous" diseases, is in the press.

Die Harze und ihre Producte. Deren Abstammung, Gewinnung und technische Verwerthung. Nebst einem Anhang: Ueber die Producte der trockenen Destillation des Harzes oder Colophoniums; das Camphin, das schwere Harzöl, das Codöl und die Bereitung von Wagenfett und Maschinerölen u.s.w. aus den schweren Harzölen, sowie die Verwendung derselben zur Leuchtgas-Erzeugung. Ein Handbuch für Fabrikanten, Techniker, Chemiker, Drogisten, Apotheker, Wagenfett-Fabrikanten und Brauer. Von DR. G. THENIUS, Chemiker in Wiener-Neustadt. Edit. ii. Vienna and Leipzig: A. Hartleben. 8vo. Pp. 271. 3 M. 25 Pf.

WE give the title of this book in full because we have little to add to it. So far as the *materia medica* is concerned, the less said the better. Dr. Thenius describes most of the resins, gums, balsams, and extractives (opium, catechu, &c.)

in a popular way, and, like most popular descriptions, these are notable for errors of omission rather than commission. It is a good book, nevertheless, because it contains a deal of curious and valuable information of a practical character, which, indeed, is the main thing in most of Mr. Hartleben's books.

Notes on Compounding and Dispensing.

MR. JAMES B. ALISTER, President of the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland, read a paper under the above title at a recent meeting of the Association. He said the secret of successful compounding lies in three words—neatness, accuracy, and expedition. He described the various stages in compounding a mixture from the preliminary rinsing of the bottle to the final polishing and labelling. It is wrong, he said, to dissolve powders in the bottle, especially in the case of quinine, which, being a light substance, is apt to collect in a lump in the neck of the bottle, or may be blown over the fingers of the compounder. His advice was to put the powder in a measure, add the water, then the acid, and thereby save time and ensure accuracy and purity. Mixtures containing an acid with a vegetable tincture were mentioned. These should receive the acid last, if possible, so that the tincture will not be completely bleached. Incompatible mixtures, strictly speaking, should not, in Mr. Alister's opinion, be dispensed, although prescribed daily. Professor Whitla mentions in his book that a man should not be allowed to prescribe until he is fit to compound. Speaking of emulsions, the essayist said that one of the greatest mistakes in making those containing oil is the addition of an alkali which from appearance seemed to form a perfect combination, but which had not the active ingredient mechanically mixed, but chemically combined, as an oleate or soap. To prepare a compatible emulsion always use a fresh solution of gum, and flavour according to taste. Another example given was that of lime juice and glycerine, which Mr. Alister explained is an oleate, not an emulsion.* Plaster-spreading was touched upon. The chief feature in a good plaster-spreader is quickness. In spreading a plaster never forget to make an adhesive margin, and, instead of using soap to damp the shape, use a weak solution of gum—say $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}$. of mucilage to $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vi}\mathfrak{j}$. of water, which keep the leather much cleaner. After having applied the shape, melt the plaster by aid of the iron, allowing it to fall on the skin to be spread. Make only three strokes of the plaster-iron—one down each side, and the third up the middle, the time allowed for the operation being not more than twenty minutes. Suppositories were spoken of at some length, and pill-making described in detail. Under the head of dispensing, the essayist gave a few useful hints on the preparation of labels, and general finishing-off the bottles before being sent out to the patient.

At the meeting on Friday, October 4, the business consisted in reading and discussing anonymous papers on the following subjects:—"Is it necessary to coat or silver pills containing carbolic acid?" "Should bismuth. carb. be dispensed with soda bicarb. when bismuth. subnit. is ordered?" "Should Easton's syrup be dispensed in blue or white glass bottles?" and "Should chemists in Ireland close for a half-day on Thursday as is done in England and Scotland?" To these questions the replies were (we are told) in the affirmative. Two other matters—"Elegant Pharmacy" and "The Ethics of Coca-wine"—created some adverse comment, exception being taken to the dispensing of drugs in tabloid form. The sweeping condemnation of the sale of coca-wine by pharmacists was regarded as senseless and unjust to the trade and the public. Coca was considered to be a very beneficial stimulant for the nerves.

* Such preparations are, strictly speaking, emulsions of the oil in which a small quantity of fresh-made soap is the emulsifying agent. For example, in 8 oz. of lime-juice and glycerine there is probably not more than 8 gr. of lime-soap, and this suffices to emulsify about 4 oz. of almond oil. So also in the case of a copaiba emulsion; a drachm of liq. potassæ emulsifies six or eight times as much copaiba, and does not saponify half a drachm of the balsam.—ED. C. & D.

Tips in Advertising.

IT seems but yesterday that Messrs. Hance Brothers & White, of Philadelphia, sent Mr. J. F. Garratt over here to see how "Frog in your Throat" would go down with English folks, and now they have a house of their own in London, at 10 Silver Street, W.C. A CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST representative called there one day last week to see what the place was like; but he got Mr. Garratt to talk about advertising, and forgot his real errand except so far as noting that the five-floored house is packed from cellar to attic, and if Mr. Garratt does not take care he will land his firm in a corner block on High Holborn. Perhaps that is what he is driving at, though.

In the meantime those frogs absorb attention. "How shall I tide over the summer?" was the problem that faced Mr. Garratt at the end of last winter's boom; and soon he had a scheme devised—viz, to get half-a-dozen or more seaside minstrel-troupes, dress them as frogs, and get them to advertise "Frog in your Throat." It was next door to a case of no sooner said than done, but it will be taken for granted that the dresses had to be made and the niggers fitted. When these troupes descended the sands of Blackpool, Brighton, Hastings, &c., they became the everlasting foes of the plain niggers, and the crowds, from the tiny tot of two upwards, gazed on frog, sang frog, talked frog, and dreamt frog. For each penny dropped into the frog minstrel's hat the donor got a circular card which entitled him to a free sample of "Frog in your Throat" on presenting it to a local chemist. The babies' man of the troupe organised competitions amongst the youngsters. Thus he would put down three rows of Japanese straw boxes, and the boy who hopped over these, opening each one before going to the other, and completed the process first would get a prize. Of course the baskets were nested, and each one had a "frog" label stuck on it; even the prize was something froggy. How that fetched the crowd it is hard to tell, and as the youngsters were allowed to scramble for the straw boxes, "Frog in your Throat" became a household word in a day. And it was sealed fast the next, for the leading nigger offered the youngsters a prize if they brought him next day a drawing of a frog with "Frog in your Throat," written on the top. They did, and the run upon those cotton Japanese frogs was phenomenal. This idea of getting children to interest themselves in the frog has turned out a big success, and it is to be developed into quite a new system of advertising both in England and North America.

So the summer has been tided over, and dozens of seaside chemists have sold more "Frog in your Throat" than the warm weather warranted. It was not all smooth sailing. At Hastings, for example, a whole troupe of frog-minstrels were landed in the police-court for infringing the by-laws. But what matter? Did not the newspapers report the case by the column? "Yes," says Mr. Garratt, "and it was all good 'Frog in your Throat' matter."

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the manufacture of those cotton frogs, and other strange animals which Hance Brothers & White use for their window-displays give employment to several villages in Japan during the winter months. The frogs come over here by the shipload, all packed tight in light wooden boxes, such as the Japs only know how to make, and at Mr. Garratt's factory at Wimbledon they are given their land-legs, being prettily mounted, clothed, &c., by a little army of women, who arrange the window-displays according to the plans received from the City offices and pack them in boxes ready for sending out to chemists. Our representative saw a whole floorful of the new display—"The Attack on Cough Castle"—ready for sending out. There is a consignment of 25,000,000 baby frogs coming from Japan, for free distribution here and in the United States. Each one of these is to speak on "Frog" specialties, for one of the objects of Mr. Garratt's removal to Silver Street was to enable him to arrange for the introduction of other 7½d. specialties, such as "Headache-stop." These are coming along immediately, with an idea in advertising which will startle the whole drug trade.

Business Changes.

THE Guernsey Court has just granted a licence to Mr Edwin Guille Cumher to practise as a pharmaceutical chemist.

THE Sussex Co-operative Drug Co. (Limited) have taken premises in Western Road, Brighton, which will be opened shortly as another branch of their business.

MR. FR. VETIER, who some years back was at Mr. F. G. de Faye's "Medical Hall" (Jersey), has set up in business on his own account at 3 La Motte Street, St. Heliers, in that island.

THE business of the late Mr. H. P. Foster, of Queen Street, Portsea (whose death we recorded in July last), has been disposed of to Mr. F. W. Smith by private treaty. This is one of the oldest businesses in Portsmouth, having been established in 1781.

MESSRS WM. SANDERSON & SONS and Mr. Arthur A. Barrett, essential-oil distillers, of Messina, have amalgamated their businesses under the style of "Sanderson & Barrett." The firm are erecting a new factory, which, it is said, will be one of the largest in Sicily.

THE "Halkett Co-operative Drug Stores," Jersey, were opened on Saturday last under the management of Mr. H. C. L. Brodburst, who has had some experience of the wholesale trade as commission agent. The new firm's premises are handsome and well situated. It is understood this new departure is practically the venture of a London house.

THE CHEMIST'S DAY.

Air—"Rising early in the morning" from The Gondoliers.

RISE early in the morning, for in bed we may not stop,
All procrastination scorning, we proceed to dust the shop.
Then we start, without delay, on the duties of the day.

First we set a few infusions, and we make some stock solutions,

And we tidy up the labels in the drawer;

Then, if business isn't heavy, we may do an hour's steady

Work at Chemistry, or therapeutic lore.

The morning thus commendably begun, and our short and frugal breakfast being done,

We may bottle off some oxymel of squills, or sell a box of antibilious pills.

The dispensing of prescriptions, of all sizes and descriptions,

The remainder of the morning will our energies employ.

What with powders, pills, and potions, ointments, mixtures, gargles, lotions,

We're so busy we have hardly time to scold the errand boy;

When they're polished, capped, and labelled, say by noon, we are enabled

To arrange them in his basket, and to start him on his round.

Then in view of cravings inner, we retire to our dinner,

With our ears for ever open to the shop-bell's jarring sound.

Though undoubtedly we feel we deserve a quiet meal,

In an interrupted dinner no enjoyment can be found;

And there isn't any question, that for spoiling the digestion,

There's nothing in creation like the shop-bell's jarring sound.

After dinner, if we're able, we may weigh, and wrap, and label,

Some "pulv. sodæ tartaracæ efferves."

Sell a powder for a baby, or some balsam of copaliba,

To relieve a fellow creature in distress.

Then a traveller or two are sure to call, each swearing that his goods are best of all,

While we put in all the moments we can spare in making preparations for the hair.

After tea, we take some very nasty stuff called B.P. sherry,

And we make, "secundum artem," ipecacuanha wine,

Sell some hair bleach for a lady whose reputation is rather shady,

Or we make by great exertion chalk and mercury combine.

All the evening then we're busy serving Sarah, Jane, and Lizzie,

With a pennyworth of senna, rhubarb pills, or brilliantine;

And at night, our slumbers breaking, comes that horrid night-bell waking

Us, to rise at 3 A.M., to sell an ounce of vaseline.

Oh, the Socialists may say they will have an eight-hour day,

But the chemist would be thankful if he finished in fourteen;

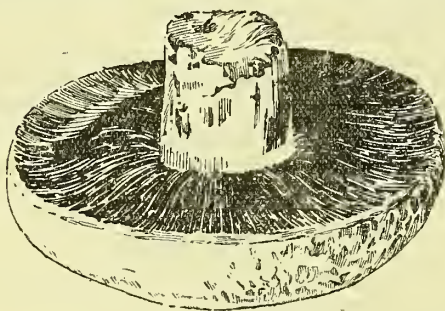
And the privilege and pleasure, that we treasure beyond measure,

Is to rise at 3 A.M. and sell an ounce of vaseline.

ATRA CURA.

Edible Fungi.

PERHAPS no section of the vegetable kingdom is looked upon with more suspicion by the masses than the group comprised under the head of "fungi," and there is some excuse for this, as serious results frequently occur to individuals who carelessly partake of species the characteristics of which they are unacquainted with. This is all the more a pity as many of our native fungi provide a wholesome and tasty meal when properly prepared. A few notes on some of the edible species frequently met with may not be unseasonable and may help to draw attention to this despised race. A very common and suspicious-looking individual is that known as the parasol mushroom (*Lepiota procera*); it is found growing in pastures, and has a brownish pileus and a movable ring on the stem, and when once thoroughly known is not likely to be easily mistaken for anything else. This species is very good eating, and occasionally finds its way into Covent Garden Market. Our common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) is too well known



AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS.

to need a recommendation. It is as well to note that these and other mushrooms of the same shape and colour, if



LEPIOTA PROCERA, Fries.



MORCHELLA ESCULENTA, Pers.

edible, will have:—(1) A fringe of white skin overlapping the outer edge of the fleshy cover. (2) A stalk, on the upper part of which there is a frill of white skin. (3) The stalk will be thickest at its base. (4) It will fit into the crown or cap in a circle of white, a part of the crown, and will not touch the gills or fleshy parts—there being a clear space all round it. (5) The skin of a wholesome mushroom will peel off easily, whilst skins of poisonous ones are brittle. (6) The colour of the fleshy gills should be of a pinky brown, and it will deepen with age. Moreover, a pinch of table-salt



GROUP OF MEADOW MUSHROOMS.

dropped on the gills will deepen them to almost black in a short time, if the fungus is wholesome. In most of the

poisonous fungi the gills are quite straight, regular, and wide apart. In one of the agarics they are rather uneven and irregular.



MARASMIUS OREADES, Fries.



COPRINUS COMATUS, Fries.

Another species of *Agaricus*—viz, *A. nebularis*, sometimes called the clouded agaric, often found in woods, and thriving abundantly in dead leaves—is a favourite with some collectors. It has a strong odour, thick flesh, and a profusion of white spores, and may readily be distinguished from the other species of *Agaricus*. *Amanita rubescens*, a fungus one often finds in abundance under beech and other trees, is considered by some fungologists as an edible species. It may be recognised by its warty pileus and flesh, which quickly becomes red if bruised. This species is often found in company with some of the poisonous examples of this order, and should perhaps best be left alone. A well-known species found somewhat troublesome in gardens, growing in clusters along the edges of paths and around old tree-stumps is the maned agaric (*Coprinus atramentarius*). It may be readily identified by its greyish colour, smooth pileus, and in being free from scales. This makes a very good substitute for the common mushroom when gathered young.

The fairy-ring champignon (*Marasmius oreades*), tons of which are allowed to develop and decay annually in our meadows, is not half so well appreciated as it should be. It may be either eaten in a fresh state or dried for future use by removing the stalks, threading the heads upon string, and hanging them up to dry. The giant puffball (*Lycoperdon giganteum*) and the beef-steak fungus (*Fistulina hepatica*), the latter found growing upon oak-trees, are both excellent eating, and only through gross carelessness could possibly be mistaken. A very pretty little fungus frequently found in pastures is *Hygrophorus virgineus*. It is of a pure ivory whiteness, and looks as though it were moulded in wax. It takes many of them to make a dish, but they are well worth collecting, and should not easily be mistaken for another species. *Hygrophorus pratensis*, somewhat resembling the last-mentioned, and often found growing with it, is a perfectly wholesome food. *Lactarius deliciosus*, *Boletus edulis* (a sombre-looking fungus with a dark-brown pileus and sponge-like underneath), and the morel (*Morchella esculenta*) are all worth looking after. In many parts of the world fungi form regular articles of food and medicine. Enormous quantities of the fungus known as Jews' ears (*Hirneola polytricha*) are annually exported from New Zealand to China, where it is used in medicine and as an ingredient in soups, &c.

GLYCERINE is exactly like glass when cooled to a certain temperature. That is Professor James Dewar's experience.

ONE of the latest prize notions has originated with the J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, Mass. One of their travellers went through Connecticut, and a prize was offered to those who guessed in what order the traveller would visit the different towns and cities in that State, and how long it would take him to make the trip. The competition has been decided recently.

Gazette.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Palmer, George Smith, Corrance Road d, 147 Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W., chemist's manager.

Conyers, Benjamin Herbert, Wakefield, wholesale druggist.

Cuff, George Henry, Bristol, pharmaceutical chemist.

Spencer, Thomas, Caistor, Lincolnshire, veterinary surgeon.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Attwater, Thomas, Chippen, 89 High Street, Street, chemist. Trustee, James Baker, auctioneer, &c., Ottery. Dated October 4; filed October 8. Unsecured liabilities, 897. 17s. 10d.; estimated net assets, 25l. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

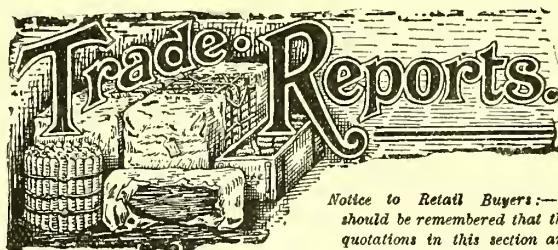
	£	s.	d.
Baker, F., Bristol	20	0	0
Zachare, Bristol	13	0	0
Masters, Bristol	25	0	0

Walker, Sandford, Abel Street, and 41 Thursby Road, Burnley, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Frederick A. Hargreaves, 7 Grimshawe Street, Burnley, accountant. Dated October 3; filed October 8. Unsecured liabilities, 739. 18s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 800l. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Liverpool	50	0	0
Brooks, Joseph, Manchester	29	0	0
Gibbs, D. & W., London	12	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds ..	79	0	0
Hodgkinson, Treacher & Clarke, London ..	11	0	0
Jackson, Mathias, Manchester	28	0	0
Sumner & Co., Liverpool	29	0	0
Merrick, Hull	13	0	0
Oldfield, Pattison & Co., Manchester	27	0	0
Radford, W. T., Huddersfield	325	0	0
Sanderson, A., & Co., Hull	11	0	0
Southall Brothers & Barclay, Birmingham ..	14	0	0
Tower Street Tea Co., London	11	0	0
Woolley, James, Sons, & Co. (Lim.), Manchester ..	34	0	0

THE HOLBORN GUARDIANS AND THEIR DRUGS, &c.—At Wednesday's meeting of the Holborn Guardians, Dr. Hunter brought up a report with reference to an inspection of the drug-department at the Mitcham Workhouse. He said there was no cause whatever for complaint. Mr. Garrity: Has there been a complaint? Dr. Hunter: No; but the Dispensary Committee suggests that all poisons be kept in a specially provided cupboard, and that nobody have the key but the medical officer. This was agreed to. The Board next considered and adopted a recommendation of the Dispensary Committee to appoint Mr. J. Kear Colwell (public analyst for Holborn and Clerkenwell) as analyst to the Guardians, so as to see that the food and drugs supplied by the contractors are of standard quality, at 15s. per sample.

ENTERING POISON SALES IN THE DAY-BOOK.—Mr. Braxton Hicks, the Mid-Surrey coroner, concluded an inquiry with reference to the death of a Miss Russell, of Richmond, who died on August 31 having apparently taken vermin-killer with the object of committing suicide. Mr. C. Dudley Short, formerly a partner in the firm of Winton & Co., of Richmond, but now carrying on business at Preston Park, Brighton, a chemist, stated that he had a faint recollection of the deceased coming to his shop for some vermin-killer, and produced a book containing an entry of the sale of sixpenny-worth to her in March. It had been prepared by himself on the lines of a proprietary article, and contained about 20 per cent. of strychnine, the remaining 80 per cent. of the article consisting of arrowroot coloured with Prussian blue. Witness kept no poison-sales book, but made entries of them in his day-book.—The coroner strongly animadverted on the lax way in which the Poisons Act was carried out, and remarked that the only evidence they had to go upon was the discovery of the vermin-killer wrapper in the dust-bin.—The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity, and expressed the opinion that the chemist was in no way to blame.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large

quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes. Further points which should be borne in mind are that distributor generally has to bear the bulk of the freight-charges on the goods on their way from the producer to the retailer, and that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., October 10.

THE general advance which has been taking place for some time in most of the commodities in the drug and chemical departments is best illustrated by the fact that this week we record increases in price in over thirty articles, whereas only two are reported to be slightly lower in value. In drugs the principal alterations are as follows:—*Balsam tolu* and *Turkey colocynth* are decidedly higher. In *Musk* a good business has been done at improved rates, and higher prices are confidently expected. *Orris-root* is advancing, though the quotations are irregular. The supply of *Socotrine aloes* in London has been almost bought up, and higher prices are asked. At to-day's gum-sales *Australian Gum acacia* sold at an advance, but other varieties showed no change. *Opium* is steady with higher rates for fine *Persian*. Several *Essential oils* are moving upward. *Cassia* shows no change, but points towards higher rates. *Star anise* and *Citronella* are again dearer, while higher prices are asked all round for *Italian oils*. *Japanese peppermint* oil is also quoted higher, and for *Menthol* more money is asked. A well-known brand of *Eucalyptus oil*, on the other hand, has been reduced in price. The demand for *Tragacanth* continues, and fine grades are getting scarce. *Virgin Scammony* has been all bought up at high rates. *Cod-liver oil* is tending dearer. For good *Coca-leaves* full prices are asked, and *Cream of tartar* has sold at very high rates. *Cumin-seed* is also firm, but *Ergot of rye* shows no improvement. In the department of chemicals we have to report firm quotations for all the heavy articles, with prospects of an advance in some, owing to the recent combination among the alkali manufacturers, which includes not only the British, but also the Continental and American houses. In fine chemicals there has been a strong advance in *Santonin*. *Chrysophanic acid* is also again dearer. *Mercurials* have been raised 1d. per lb. all round. *Sugar of milk* is higher, and in *Quinine* a considerable business has been done at improved prices. *Cream of Tartar* is again quoted dearer since our last report, and the advance in the price of *tartar materials* has caused a rise in several smaller articles, such as *Howards' Pulv. sal. scillitiz* and *Soda tart.* *Citric acid* is also again dearer, and *Tartaric acid* is very firmly held; so also are *Glycerine* and *Permanganate of potash*. In outside articles we have to report an advance in *Quicksilver*. Higher prices for *Zanzibar cloves*, *arrowroot*, *pimento*, and *shellac*. *Cochin ginger* is advancing rapidly. *Spermaceti* is quoted higher, and better prices have been obtained for *Japanese galls*. Oils are

mostly quiet, but rape-seed oil is rather dearer. *Petroleum* remains unchanged at from 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for American, according to brand, and from 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. to 5 $\frac{7}{16}$ d. for Russian. The Bank-rate remains at 2 per cent. *Bar-silver* has advanced, being now 31 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per oz., against 30 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. last Thursday.

A process having been discovered whereby a waste product known as "Blue Billy," of which vast quantities accumulate at alkali works, can be converted into bricks, the directors of the United Alkali Company have decided to construct a new and extensive plant for that manufacture at the works of Messrs. Wigg, Old Quay, Runcorn. There is a very big stock of the material on hand at this place, and during the past week a number of men have been engaged removing a portion of it to clear a site for the erection of the proposed works. It is expected that the new bricks will be in ready demand in the manufacture of iron and steel. The new industry is heartily welcomed at Runcorn, where trade has been in a very depressed condition lately.

It is stated that the Salt Union (Limited) have purchased a large tract of land adjoining their salt works at Weston Point, near Runcorn, and that they intend to establish an alkali and general chemical factory there.

ACACIA.—There has been a fair demand privately previous to the auctions, which were held to-day, and in the course of the week 100 casks brown *Barbary* gum sold at 42s. 6d. per cwt. The value of the total exports of acacia gum from Mogador in 1894 was 4,855*l.*, against 4,620*l.* in 1893. In 1894 4,250*l.* worth of the exports consisted of "brown gum," all of which was shipped to England; the remainder of "Senegal gum," which went nearly all to Germany. From Saffi 3,245*l.* worth of "brown" gum were shipped in 1894 (1,052*l.* in 1893), all to England.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—Quiet at 5d. per lb. for *Crystals*, 34° to 35°; 39° to 40° *crystals* are held for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.: *crude*, 60 per cent., for 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 75 per cent. for 1*l.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 9d., and *cresylic*, 95 per cent., for 10d. to 1s. per gallon.

ACID (CHRYSOPIANIC).—Still advancing. The manufacturers ask 15s. per lb., and there is very little to be had in second-hand. A few days ago second-hand sales were made at 13s. 3d. per lb., but nothing is now obtainable at that figure.

ACID (CITRIC) again firmer at 1s. 3d. per lb. on the spot from the English manufacturers, who will not sell for forward delivery below 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Concentrated juice* is said to have been sold at 15*l.* 10s. per pipe, f.o.b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Remains firm at the unchanged rates of 1s. 2d. on the spot and 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for forward delivery from the English manufacturers. *Foreign acid* is quoted at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the spot, and 1s. 2d. per lb. for forward delivery. Owing to the advance in tartar material the prices of *Soda tartarata* and *Sedlitz powder* have been raised. *Howards & Sons'* brands were advanced this morning from 75s. to 80s. per cwt. for the former, and from 63s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. for the latter.

ALCOHOL (METHYLATED) may be had at 1s. 7d. per gallon naked.

ALOE.—An arrival of 100 cases *Cape aloes* has come to hand this week. The bulk of the supply of *Socotrine aloes* in London has been bought up for American account this week, and much higher prices are asked, viz., 90s. per cwt. for fine treacly, of good aroma. This article has long been very neglected, and it is not surprising that it should have taken a turn.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are the current quotations for American medicinal barks, leaves, and roots:—*Wild cherry bark* 4d. per lb.; *Slippery-elm bark*, in powder, 7d. per lb.; *Wahoo bark* (from root), 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; *Grindelia robusta*, 5d. per lb.; *Damiana leaves*, 7d. per lb.; *Snake-root*, 1s. 2d. per lb.

ARSENIC.—Unchanged, at 14*l.* 5s. on the spot or f.o.b. for best white powder.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—Good bright genuine *Maracaibo* balsam has been sold this week privately at 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BALSAM TOLU.—Is much dearer. Fine genuine balsam has realised 1s. 10d. per lb. in the course of this week, and some holders now stand out for as much as 2s. per lb., London terms. Some glassy quality, which, however, is generally considered genuine, may still be had at 1s. 8d. per lb. on the spot.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—Firmly held, but without alteration in the price at 7*l.* 15s. on the spot, and 7*l.* f.o.b. or rail Liverpool, or f.o.b. Tyne. The quotation for shipment to the Continent is 6*l.* 10s. f.o.b.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Remains firm, but the only business reported this week on the spot is a small sale of *Japan camphor* at the high figure of 207s. 6d. per cwt. A parcel of 100 piculs *Japan camphor*, August shipment, has been sold by second-hand holders at 200s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. The present quotation for October-November shipment is 215s., c.i.f. The exports of camphor from Canton and Hong-Kong from January 1 to August 29 have been:—

	1895	1894	1893	1892
To United Kingdom boxes	5,939	496	100	—
To Continent boxes	17,019	8,677	6,603	4,099
Total				

At the end of August the stock of *Formosa camphor* in China was very small, and the market closed exceedingly firm.

CANARY-SEED.—Very steady, but rather slow of sale. Fair *Turkish* is held for 34s. to 35s. per quarter.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Twopence-three-farthings per lb. is the price for rather brownish and dusty tops.

CANTHARIDES.—New *Russian* flies offer at 2s. 3d. per lb, net.

CARMINE.—It is expected that the quotations will be advanced shortly, owing to the continued firmness of cochineal.

CASCARILLA.—Slightly declining in value. Five bags small brown pieces sold at 34s. per cwt. last Thursday.

CHILLIES.—The quotation for fair to fine bright *Zanzibar* is from 33s. to 38s. per cwt. Only ordinary quality was offered at auctions, but two bales fine bold picked red *Bombay* sold at 34s. per cwt. on that occasion.

CINCHONA.—The exports of cinchona-bark from Ceylon from January 1 to September 16 have been:—

Year	1895	1894
Lbs.	729,368	2,163,427

A parcel of 20 serons fine cultivated *Bolivian Calisaya* (MC brand) has just arrived, and will shortly be offered for sale. The holders expect to get about 2s. 3d. per lb. for it. The bulk of the supply of cultivated *Calisaya* in flat pieces which was offered at the last drug sales has been sold privately at firm prices.

CLOVES.—The position this week has been somewhat irregular, but with a decidedly firmer tendency. Sales of *Zanzibar* cloves have been made at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per lb. for October–December, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for January–March, and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for February–April delivery. At auction there was no demand, 90 bales being bought in at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for fair quality. Good picked *Penang* cloves sold at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—Fine qualities have been rather scarce lately, but this week there have been a few new arrivals, including good bright South American *Huanaco*, for which holders expect to be able to get 1s. 4d. per lb. For fair but somewhat broken *Truxillo* 1s. per lb. is asked privately. There has also been an arrival of 22 boxes of very fine coca leaves from *Ceylon*, said to be the finest ever placed on the market from that island. This lot is held for 1s 6d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH.—Fine *Turkish* apple is again about 2*d.* dearer. Sales have been made this week at 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., and the lowest quotation from importers is now 2*s.* 6*d.*—perhaps 2*s.* 5*d.*—per lb. There are only a few cases available at that figure, for although some supplies are still in existence apart from this lot, they are held for considerable higher prices still.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Steady at 16*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* per ton, according to brand, both in London and in Liverpool.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Is still advancing, and more business has been done this week. Best white *French* crystals are now quoted at 102*s.*, while for powder as much as 105*s.* per cwt. is asked on the spot.

CUMIN-SEED.—*Maltese seed* remains very firm; sales of good quality have been made to-day at 38*s.* per cwt.

CUTTLE-FISH remains dull of sale and low in price. Of 25 cases offered last week, 15 fair but broken and slightly dark mixed bone sold at 1*3*/₄*d.* For the remainder, which was rather better, a bid of 2*d.* was refused.

ERGOT OF RYE.—New *Spanish* ergot is not offering below 1*s.* per lb. c.i.f. terms, but nothing like that price can be obtained, although there is very little, if any, of direct import here, and reports from Spain agree in stating that little will be forthcoming. There are, however, much lower offers from Hamburg.

EUONYMIN.—The present quotation for *Brown* and *Green* euonymin is 26*s.* per lb.

GALLS.—The demand for *Chinese* galls continues. Sales of about 500 cases are reported at 52*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. terms, November-January shipment to the Continent. The quotation for London is 56*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. *Japanese* are quoted nominally at 50*s.* c.i.f., but there are no buyers at that figure.

GINGER.—*Jamaican* ginger is held for exceedingly high prices, scarcely anything being offered, although the stock in London cannot be described as very small. It is, nevertheless, practically unavailable, as nearly the whole of it is held by two large dealers, who seem to work into each other's hands, and to be determined to keep up the prices. A large business was done privately in *Cochin* ginger before the auctions, and at the sales prices showed an advance of 2*s.* per cwt. all round. Since then further large sales are reported at higher rates; 36*s.* for rough washed.

GLYCERINE.—Very firmly held, the lowest manufacturer's quotations for best double-distilled *German* s.g. 1.260 is now 57*s.* per cwt., but several of the makers ask higher prices than that. There is a general expectation that the quotations will advance further shortly.

GOLDEN SEAL.—There has been a better inquiry for golden-seal root in the States, but holders will not accept less than 17*1*/₂*c.* per lb., while buyers, refuse to pay more than 17*c.* per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—At the periodical auctions which were held to-day, several varieties were offered, but only about 300 packages sold. The market was rather quiet for most varieties, several lots being held above current value. The only kind which sold with really good competition at full prices was *Australian* gum, which appear to be wanted for Russia. The following is the result of the auctions:—*Australian*, of 295 packages, 180 sold at 31*s.* to 33*s.* for bold partly woody mixed red; 27*s.* 6*d.* for fair frosted reddish; 26*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* for ordinary quality red; and 20*s.* for *Siftings*. Of other 200 packages *Turkey* gums only 4 sold, at 60*s.* per cwt. for fair yellowish rather dusty sorts. Thirteen packages small amber *Aden* realised 37*s.* 6*d.* *Madras*, *Mogadore*, *Persian*, and *Cape* gums were all bought in. Of *East Indian* only a few sold: common red *Bombay-Aden* kind at 36*s.*; amber mixed *Kurrachee-Amrad*, at 29*s.*; fair yellow *Amrad*, at 30*s.*; and pale picked *Ghatti*, at 52*s.* per cwt.

HYDRASTIN offers at 35*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

KINO.—Really fine *East Indian* quality still brings extremely high prices. Last Thursday several lots were offered, 1 box of very dark-looking slightly astringent gum being bought in at 10*l.* per cwt., while 4 cases of a red astringent gum, mixed with wood, were bought in at 50*s.* per cwt., there being no bid even at 40*s.*

MENTHOL.—There is a considerable difference in the quotations of various holders and importers, 13*s.* 6*d.* being still asked in some quarters, while others quote 13*s.* 9*d.* to 14*s.* per lb.

MERCURIALS.—In consequence of the advance in mercury the manufacturers of quicksilver preparations have again raised their quotations by 1*d.* per lb. all round—that is to say, to the figure at which they stood until the end of last month. The following are the current prices:—*Hydr. Bichlor.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, *Hydr. Chlorid* 2*s.* 11*d.*, *Hydr. c. Creta* 1*s.* 1*d.*, *Hydr. Nitric Oxyd.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, *Hydr. Oxyd Flav.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, *Hydr. Precip. Alb.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, *Hydr. Subsulph. Flav.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, *Hydr. Sulph. Alb.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, *Hydr. Sulph. Nig.* 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. These prices are for parcels from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt.; on lots of from 2 to 5 cwt. a reduction of 1*d.* per lb. is made.

MUSK.—It is said that considerable business has been done privately at slightly better prices; but to all intents and purposes the quotations for first and third pile *Tonquin* pods remain unchanged. It would be difficult, however, to buy finest first-pile *Tonquin* pods below 80*s.* per oz., and an advance is expected, as it is said that very little will be forthcoming from China for the next three months.

OIL (CASTOR).—Certain brands of *Italian* castor oil have been reduced in price, best quality being now offered at from 30*s.* to 29*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., c.i.f., according to quantity.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—There has been a very good inquiry for *Norwegian* oil, but so far no important transactions have taken place. Quotations are firm at 170*s.* to 180*s.* per barrel for good 1895 non-congealing *Lofoden* on the spot.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—*Lemongrass* oil has been dealt in at 2*d.* per oz. on the spot for fair native brands. There are no quotations to arrive at present, as it is said that all available oil has been shipped. *Citronella* oil is still quoted at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for tins and drums on the spot. The quotations for arrival are more or less nominal—viz., 1*s.* 2*1*/₂*d.* per lb. for tins and 1*s.* 2*3*/₄*d.* for drums c.i.f. *Cassia* oil is firmly held at 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. for 70-per-cent. to 85-per-cent. quality on the spot. The quotations for shipment are practically worthless, because no oil is offered above 45 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde, and this quality is too low to engage attention. It is said, in fact, that the quality of this year's oil is exceptionally low. *Star-anise* oil is held firmly for 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. on the spot with the prospect of higher prices. The quotation for shipment is 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f., shipment next four weeks, but we do not hear of any business on those terms. Sales have been made at 8*s.* up to 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb., the last-named figure being paid to-day. Some of the importers of *Otto of Rose* have again raised their quotations, and now ask 32*s.* per T. oz. *Sandalwood* oil: English drawn offers at 13*s.* per lb.; other makes, including Western Australian, at 11*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Peppermint* oils unaltered, best new English oil is still quoted at 31*s.* to 32*s.*, American, H.G.H., at 10*s.* per lb. McK. & R., in tins at 8*s.* 6*d.* net, D. & O. in tins at 8*s.* net, and *Wayne County* at 7*s.* per lb. *Fisher's Patchouly* oil is quoted at 10*3*/₄*d.* per oz. *Spearmint* oil H.G.H. at 10*s.* 6*d.* per lb. *Japanese* oil of peppermint closes very firm, with a rising tendency. For *Dementholised* oil the c.i.f. quotation is now 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb., while that oil containing 40 per cent. of menthol 6*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., is asked. The exports of *Citronella* and *Cinnamon* oil from Ceylon, between January 1 and September 16, 1895, were as follows:—

Countries	U. K.	U. S.	Germany	India	Total
Citronella .. lbs.	527,110	155,007	32,417	24,967	791,656
Cinnamon .. oz.	2,053	—	10,644	6,523	39,130

The difference between the "total" figures and the exports to the four principal buying countries went to smaller customers, such as France, Africa, and China. The price of *Eucalyptus Globulus* oil, *Platypus* brand, has been raised, new-season's oil of that description being now offered in original cases of 4 x 30 lb. tins at 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. The recent quotation was 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OPIUM.—The London market remains very quiet, and little or no business has been transacted this week. *Persian* opium is firmly held, especially for fine qualities, which are

in very small supply. The quotation runs from 11s. to 13s. per lb., but a rising market is reported from Persia. *Turkish opium* may be quoted as follows:—Good to fine *Soft shipping*, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; ditto *Smyrna*, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.; ditto *Constantinople*, 7s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; *Druggists' seconds*, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per lb. Fine soft-shipping opium is by no means plentiful.

ORANGE-PEEL—Thin-cut *Malta* strips were bought in last Thursday at 8d. to 9d. per lb.; quarters at 4d.; and ringlets at 3½d. per lb.

ORRIS-ROOT—For the present the speculators who are endeavouring to force up the prices of this article seem to have things pretty much their own way, much higher quotations being reported from Italy. Selected *Florentine* is quoted at 72s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt.; sorts at 67s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt., f.o.b. Leghorn. The market in that shipping-port is said to be quite excited, and quotations are being advanced after every small transaction. At present, however, there seems to be very little real demand for export on the Italian market. The declared value of the exports of orris-root from Mogador declined from a total of 2,360l. in 1893 to 755l. in 1894. Germany, France, and England received almost equal parts of the shipments of 1894. We hear that fine picked *Verona* root has been sold on the spot at 82s. per cwt.; and small chips at 72s. 6d. per cwt. One importer, however, still quotes good *Verona* for early shipment at 65s. per cwt., f.o.b.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH—The demand continues exceedingly good at the recent advance in quotations.

PODOPHYLLIN—The present quotation is 7s. 6d. per lb.

POTASH (CHLORATE)—Quiet, at 1s. 4½d. per lb., f.o.b., Liverpool.

POTASH (CYANIDE) offers at 1s. 6d. per lb. for 98 to 100 per cent.

QUICKSILVER—On Monday the principal importers sold a considerable quantity at 7l. 2s. 6d. per bottle, being an advance of 2s. 6d. on their previous price. After that transaction they raised their quotation to 7l. 5s. per bottle, at which it has since remained. The market is very firm, and there are no second-hand holders below 7l. 5s. per bottle.

QUININE—At the end of last week a considerable business was done at slightly higher prices, 5,000 oz. second-hand *German* in bulk on the spot selling at 1s. 1½d., and 20,000 oz. ditto for January delivery at 1½d. per oz. One of the manufacturers also reported a sale of 20,000 oz. deliverable at the end of January at the full quotation of 1s. 2d. per oz. During the early part of the present week there has also been a good demand, with sales on the spot at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d., and January at 1s. 1¾d. The market closes slightly weaker, with spot sellers at 1s. 1½d. per oz. Some excitement has been caused by the sale a couple of days ago to a firm of brokers of a parcel of *Brunswick* quinine for April delivery at 1s. 2½d. per oz. The sale was made by the agent of the manufacturer, but as that gentleman also carries on business on his own account it is difficult to say whether it ought to be classed as a second-hand or first-hand transaction. If the latter, it would be, according to the other manufacturers, a breach of the spirit of the agreement which exists between the makers, and which is understood to provide that they shall not sell further ahead than sixty days. A considerable business has been done lately by most of the manufacturers, especially for export to the States.

RHUBARB—A fair business has been done since last Thursday's auctions on the basis of the prices then paid.

SAFFRON—Fine quality is becoming very scarce, and several of the importers are disposed to ask higher prices, finest *Valencia* being now quoted at 23s. to 24s. per lb.

SANTONIN—There has been a good deal of excitement in this article since our last report. Some of the manufacturers do not quote at all; one of them asked 6s. 9d. per lb. early in the week, and quotes 7s. 3d. per lb. to-day. The others say that they will not sell below that figure, but second-hand holders would no doubt accept 6s. 9d. per lb. Anyhow, the article is much higher since last week.

SCAMMONY—The market has now been cleared of fine *Virgin* scammony recently on the basis of 30s. per lb.; nothing more of that kind is now offering. *Fer Roots* very

high prices are asked, but we have not heard of any business lately.

SEEDLAC—Quite neglected; the value, according to quality, runs from 85s. to 100s. per cwt.

SHELLAC—The market has been firm throughout the week, but without much business. *Second orange* TN being quoted at 110s. per cwt, c.i.f., for November-January shipment, and at 117s. to 118s. per cwt. on the spot. The quotation for AC garnet lac on the spot is 107s. per cwt. At auction both varieties were in small supply, and sold at very firm rates, 178 packages finding buyers at 120s. per cwt. for unworked good second orange, 110s. to 112s. for unworked ordinary red and blocky ditto, 116s. to 117s. for medium flat worked. Unworked blocky *Garnet* lac, G mark, realised 95s. per cwt. At the close of our report matters have much improved. A good deal of business has been done on the spot at full rates, while orange TN has been sold at 115s. for February delivery.

SODA SALTS—*Nitrate* quiet at 7s. 10½d. for ordinary, and 8s. 3d. for refined. *Caustic*, 70 per cent. on the spot, 7l. 15s.; Liverpool, 7l. 10s.; 60 per cent. 20s. less. These quotations apply both for prompt delivery and for next year. On the Tyne the quotation for 76 per cent. is 9l. 5s. per ton. All these prices are unchanged since last week. *Crystals* in London are quoted at 41s. to 42s. 6d. ex ship or wharf, according to packing. In Liverpool the price is 47s. 6d., and on the Tyne 40s. *Alkali*, 58 per cent., is firmly held for 3l. 10s. f.o.b. Liverpool, or 3l. 7s. 6d. in bags on rail.

SPERMACETI is reported dearer, *American refined* on the spot being held for 1s. 6d. per lb. It is said that there is practically no stock left in America, and the quotation from there is 1s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

SPICES (VARIOUS)—Good quality *Pimento* has been sold at 2½d. per lb., both privately and at auction. The market is very firm. *Pepper* is firm, with sales of white Penang on the spot at 2l. 15d. to 3d. per lb. At auction 18 cases fine bold Singapore realised 5½d. per lb. Good washed black Singapore sold at auction at 2½d. per lb. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* are firm, but quiet. The position of arrowroot has considerably improved, although prices as yet show no advance or improvement. A good deal of business has been done in the article however, and higher rates are expected. *Natal* arrowroot is quoted at 6½d., *St. Vincent* at 2d. to 2½d., and 3d. to 3½d. for good quality.

STAVESACRE SEED—The current quotation is 1s. 3d. per lb.

STICKLAC—Very slow of sale, at from 65s. to 70s. per cwt. nominally for fair to good *Siam*.

STORAX—The present quotation for liquid storax is 60s. to 65s. in casks and 65s. to 70s. in tins in cases, f.o.b. Trieste. These quotations are usual terms—viz., with allowance for water.

STROPHANTHUS—The low figure of 3s. 9d. is asked for good green *Kombé* seed.

SUGAR OF MILK—Very scarce and quoted higher: 67s. 6d. per cwt. is now the lowest price for good brands.

TAR DISTILLATION PRODUCTS—*Pitch* remains very dear, 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt, f.o.b., being the current quotation. *Refined tar* is quoted at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per barrel; *Crude tar* at 1½d. to 2d. per gallon. *Naphtha*: Crude, 30 per cent. 5½d. to 6d. per gallon; solvent, 90 to 95 per cent., 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1½d. per gallon. *Toluol*, 1½d. *Benzol*, ¾d. dearer for 90 per cent., which is now quoted at 1s. 2d., and 1d. dearer for 50 per cent., which is held for 1s. 0½d. per gallon. *Sulphate of ammonia* steady at the following prices:—Beckton 9l., Beckton terms 8l. 17s. 6d., October-December 9l., January-April 9l. 5s., London 8l. 17s. 6d., Leith 8l. 16s. 3d. per ton. *Cresote*, 1½d. to 1¾d.; liquid, 2½d.; *Salts*, 22s. 6d. to 25s.

TEA—The market keeps very firm, with a steady and healthy tone. Assams under 8d. are not dearer this week, though prices are fully maintained at last week's rates, and at these quotations are cheap enough. Finer Assams, teas for liquor with quality and point, are scarce, and anything with really stand out liquor is strongly competed for at very full rates. Ceylons on Tuesday were not higher, and as they are so much dearer than Assams it looks as if Ceylons for the

present have touched the top. Congous are very dull, and in the absence of export demand there appears very little prospect of an improvement.

TONGA BEANS.—In consequence of the recent cornering of *Angostura* beans in America, very high prices are asked for that variety. 9s. 6d. per lb. being a quotation for fine quality. No alteration has taken place in the position of *Para* beans.

TRAGACANTH.—Fine qualities are now very scarce and firmly held, *Persian* first white at 13l. to 14l.; seconds at 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s.; thirds at 10l. to 11l. 5s.; lower grades at from 9l. 10s. down to 6l. per cwt. There has been an active demand, but the stocks, especially of common kinds, are considerable. *Smyrna* tragacanth in small supply; firsts are nominally quoted at 12l.; seconds at 11l. per cwt. for good grades.

TURMERIC in plentiful supply and selling at rather low prices. At auction 572 bags *Madras* were offered, of which 75 sold without reserve at 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per cwt. for hard lean finger. Of *China* turmeric 113 bags sold at 7s. per cwt. for bright yellow and 7s. 3d. per cwt. for dull mixed with bulbs.

VANILLA.—A Mauritius report that the market is very firm, while vanilla of good quality is wanting. The probable yield of the next crop is estimated at about 7,800 lbs. The following figures show the exports of vanilla from Mauritius in the last three years:—

	1892	1893	1894
Weight kilos.	17,100	6,990	4,136
Value.. .. rupees	174,074	83,895	82,720

WAX (JAPAN).—Good pale squares may be had on the spot at a somewhat lower rate—viz., 27s. per cwt. For shipment, September-October, 27s. 3d., c.i.f., is asked. The export of Japan wax from Hiogo-Osaka in 1894 amounted to 40,200 piculs, against only 23,000 piculs in 1893.

The Smyrna and Constantinople Opium-markets.

Our Constantinople correspondent, writing on October 5, says that the stock of opium on his market on that day amounted to 1,405 cases, of which 205 were *old druggists'*, 937 *new druggists'*, and 264 *new Malatia, new Tokat, &c.* The market remains very quiet, and practically nothing has been done this week. A few cases *Tokat* were bought (to complete a parcel) at 9s. 3d., f.o.b., which shows a marked decline. News from the *Soft shipping* districts points to heavy rains and satisfactory sowings. It has, in fact, rained all over the interior except at *Karahisar*, and on the strength of non-appearance of rain in that town the speculative clique—completely ignoring last year's experience—have once more pushed up prices in Smyrna. America appears to have forgotten the existence of Turkey and its opium. There have been considerable shipments of soft grades to London lately, which will no doubt have a weakening effect. Our Smyrna correspondent, writing on September 27, says that it is almost impossible to form a fair opinion of the market in the face of the entire absence of buyers for export, and the incessant manœuvring of the speculators. In the course of the week under review only 5 cases current opium, with the right of inspection, sold at the parity of 7s. f.o.b. to speculators, and one case of new current *Talequale* opium for export without a definite fixing of price. New speculators are coming into the market every day. The abnormal situation cannot last much longer, because all the chief consumers know how important the crop has been, and maintain an attitude of reserve. The arrivals for the season up to date are 2,501 cases, against 1,430 at the same time of last year. The Dutch Government have contracted to buy in the course of the season 400 cases of so-called *Holland* sorts, which are quoted at 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d., f.o.b. The bulk of these contracts have already been taken up by Constantinople houses. The arrivals from the interior would have been very much larger than they actually are if there had been more buying for consumption. As it is, the dealers in the interior keep back as much as they can, and send down only a few lots at a time. The entire stock of old and new opium in Smyrna is about 3,000 cases.

The Amsterdam Cinchona market.

"Last Thursday's Java cinchona-bark sales (writes our correspondent), as already announced in my telegram, passed off very well indeed. The manufacturers have sold a good deal more quinine lately than they have done for some time, and this partly explains the briskness with which they purchased on Thursday. The largest buyers were the Mannheim and Amsterdam quinine works (4,537 kilos. sulphate of quinine); next came the Mr. Louët Feisser (4,285 kilos.), and the agent of the English and American manufacturers (4,054 kilos.). Messrs. W. Schöffler & Co. bought 2,236 kilos., the Pharmaceutische Handelsvereniging 1,675 kilos., Mr. J. de Ligt 778 kilos., Messrs. C. L. Schepp & Zoon, Rotterdam, 519 kilos., Messrs. Matthes & Bormeester 346 kilos., and various buyers 488 kilos. The exports of cinchona bark from Java in September were very heavy—816,000 Amst. lbs. or half-kilos., but they are generally so at the fall of the year. Since the last cinchona auctions, one or two parcels of bark have changed hands at the rate of 3c. per unit, and importers generally now ask that price. The cinchona auctions of last week consisted of 385,166 kilos. *Ledgeriana*, 45,655 kilos. *Hybrids*, 19,014 kilos. *Succirubra*, 1,324 kilos. *Officinalis*, and 38,802 kilos. *Root-bark*. Pharmaceutical barks, particularly the finer qualities, were much firmer, and realised better prices."

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our correspondent, writing on October 9, reports:—"Soudan sorts of *Acacia* gum have become rather scarce here, and are steadily held, present value being about 47s. 6d. to 70s. per cwt. *Brazilian* meets with further inquiry, but the stock is entirely exhausted. The old *Egyptian* qualities, such as *Ghezira*, *Talca*, and *Gedda* are asked for from time to time, but shipments have never yet been resumed. *Castor oil* has been in demand during the week, and *Good seconds Calcutta* have advanced to 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb., with much higher quotations for forward delivery. Sales of *First pressure French* have been made at 2½d., second pressure at 2¾d., and *Madras* good seconds at 2½d., all marking a substantial advance for the week. Although no more business has passed in *Scammony-root* 60s. is still firmly asked for the balance of the parcel here. *Cream of tartar* continues to move upward, and the lowest price for white crystal is now 93s. to 100s.; powder, 102s. 6d. per cwt. Eight bales of *Jaborandi-leaves* (small) have been sold on private terms, 1s. 6d. having been declined at auction for the lot. *Kola-nuts* are moving off slowly at 5½d. to 6d. per lb. *Sierra Leone chillies* are steady on the basis of 37s. 6d. per cwt. for prime quality. A further sale of *Newfoundland cod-liver oil* has been made, which clears the market of all offering. Small business has been done in *Honeys* during the week, some fair *Peruvian* realising 25s. per cwt., and common *Peruvian* selling at 20s.; other grades are steady and unchanged. One hundred bags *Chilian Anise* were offered at auction, and 20s. per cwt. was bid for part, but owners were firm at 22s. 6d. per cwt. Eleven tons of *Alexandrian fenugreek seed* have been sold at 6s. 3d. per cwt. ex quay. For *Guinea grains* the price is now 18s., and not many offer at this figure. *Bessene* is steady, with little business passing, 8l. 2s. 6d. being realised for good *Chilian*."

The Liverpool Oil and Chemical Market.

Writing on October 9, our correspondent writes:—"The chemical market continues exceedingly steady. The demand for export to the United States and South America is increasing. This refers particularly to *Bleach*, *Soda crystals*, and *Salt*, many more cargoes being shipped from Liverpool and Fleetwood than for some months past. Trade is brisker in Widnes and St. Helens. *Acids*: Little changed since last week. *Soda: Ash (Caustic)*, from 3l. per ton; *Carbonated ash*, 3l. 12s. 6d. to 5l.; *Caustic*, very steady, at 7l. 10s. for highest; *Crystals* are maintained at 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 10s. per ton; *Borax*, no change; *Bicarbonate*, 4l. 5s. for mineral-water makers, best 6l. 10s. per ton; *Nitrate*, a moderate demand at 7s. 9d.; *Saltcake* quiet, at 24s. per ton at works. *Potash: Prussiate* remains at 8d. per lb.; *Bichromate* is steady, at 4½d. per lb.; *Chlorate* quiet, at 4½d. per lb. *Ammonia: Sal ammoniac* and *Sulphate*, no change to report. *Bleaching-powder*, 6l. 15s. to 7l. *Copperas*, 36s. *Sulphate of copper*, no change."



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Hypophosphites and Glass.

SIR,—A young lady put a bit of flannel in a small glass after she had used it for applying a lotion containing hypophosphite of lime, and next morning the glass was split right across. It is possible the hypophosphite may have some effect on glass, as you have suggested.

October 3.

A. N. (121/33.)

"Limited" Knowledge.

SIR,—

Liq. papain. (Richardson)	..	..	..	3iss.
Aq. chlorof.	..	..	..	3ij.
Aq. ad	..	..	..	3viij.

M.

Two tablespoonfuls thrice daily after food.

I had the prescription of which the above is a copy handed to me by the son of an "& Co. (Limited), cash chemists" (whose "& Co." consists of the family, registered under the Companies Acts), who asked if we kept the first ingredient. I said, "No." Then he said, "What would you put in?" I said I would leave it to them. He then asked, "It will be all right, won't it, to put in the ordinary liq. papav. pro syrup?" I said it was well he had asked, or there might have been an inquest. This happened yesterday, and I think it will furnish a practical object-lesson as to the fitness of companies in regard to dispensing, &c., with respect to the safety of the public.

Your article on "Pharmacy v. Companies" has induced me to write this, and I feel sure that the sentiment of the bulk of the trade is with you when you urge a "fair stand-up fight between the supporters of the Pharmacy Act and the advocates of company-pharmacy."

Yours truly,

October 5.

QUI VIVE. (161/24.)

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

SIR,—You will have noted that in the Presidential address of Mr. Hayes, delivered before the Irish Pharmaceutical Society on Monday, no allusion was made to the most considerable concession which the Society has gained since its inception, twenty years ago. I refer to the recognition of its diploma by the Local Government Board in Great Britain.

Nor can I think that the President acted justly, not to say magnanimously, in refusing to allow Mr. J. T. Holmes a vote. Mr. Holmes is one of the original members named in the Pharmacy Act. He holds his position, therefore, absolutely, and not subject to any by-laws or conditions which the Council might make for the governance of members elected by themselves. It was practically admitted by the meeting that Mr. Holmes is a member of the Society, it was not denied that the Society had no power to make by-laws overruling an Act of Parliament, but the President sought to make some distinction between members in fact and members in name.

To this ruling I take grave exception. Every pharmaceutical chemist either is a member or he is not. When an elected member fails to pay his subscription for a certain time he ceases to be a member. But the essence of the agreement by which such a one is admitted to membership is the payment of a fixed sum per year, and as the Council elect such a member, they have power to make by-laws

regulating the tenure of such membership. But the Council did not elect Mr. Holmes, he did not covenant to pay a certain subscription before he accepted the nomination, and as the Council did not make him, neither can they unmake him. As he was elected to the office free of conditions, they have no power to limit, minimise, abbreviate, or make conditional his privileges as a member.

As regards the general progress of the Society, it would appear that about one hundred paying members and associates were lost during the year; and what a proportion this is may be judged by the fact that 114 votes was the total cast at the election. Again, as regards the interest taken by members generally, of 207 who had voting-papers sent them, only 114 thought it worth while to return them. The number who attended the general meeting was 19, of whom not more than six or seven were unconnected as councillors, examiners, &c.

Whether this was a state of things to justify the mutual admiration indulged in at the meeting, or the fulsome eulogy of the President's address, I leave your readers to infer. We may confidently anticipate a still further reduction in the number of subscribers next year, for the principal work of the night was the eviction of the druggists' representative, Mr. Gibson, from the Council.

Mr. Conyngham made an abortive but well-meaning attempt to check the decadence, and Dr. Walsh contributed some useful suggestions about the Chemists' Assistants' Association; but some bold steps will have to be taken to excite interest in the Society.

Yours truly,

19 North Earl Street, Dublin.

JAS. C. MCWALTER.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

161/35. *Kennington*.—"Paregoric" and "paregoric elixir" were first quoted as synonyms for tinct. camph. co. when the B.P. was reprinted in 1888. The circumstance was mentioned in this journal at the time, and has often been alluded to.

162/25. *A. A.*—The Board of Inland Revenue will only allow unlicensed persons to sell wine which they consider to be so medicated as to be unfit for consumption as a beverage. We have not published any reply inconsistent with this.

160/35. *Anxious* states that a neighbour has a store in which there are three windows blinded by wooden shutters, which he opens occasionally over his ("Anxious's") yard, they being suspended from top. The store was built about thirteen or fourteen years ago. "Anxious" asks, Can he build a wall on his own property close up against the store? [It requires twenty years' uninterrupted user to obtain an easement such as our correspondent refers to, and it would seem, therefore, that he would be justified in building the wall suggested.]

164/49. *Campbell*.—An unregistered person designating himself analytical or manufacturing chemist, or his shop a chemist's supply store, with a view of carrying on a chemist's business, would be infringing the Pharmacy Act, and would be likely to be proceeded against.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

156/44. *G. D.*—Fumigation of the house with sulphur-candles will abate the tobacco odour to some extent; but when woodwork is saturated with it there is no remedy. So we understand from the experience of railway companies.

157/33. *Insulator*.—(1) What spirit do you use in making the indiarubber varnish? (2) You can get artificial perfumes from most dealers in essential oils who advertise in this journal.

157/53. *Tyro*.—See reply to "J.B.S." last week, page 542.

157/42. *G. N. E.*—Why do you wish to put cream of tartar in the White Tooth-paste? It is not a good dentifrice, and is put into red tooth-pastes entirely for the purpose of getting out the colour of the cochineal (as in making liquid cochineal-colouring). You should simply take a white tooth-powder, and make it into a cream with a mixture of glycerine 1 part and water 3 parts.

29/100. *Podoph*.—Hair-curling Fluid.—The following is as near your sample as we can get:—

Picked gum arabic	3ij.
Glycerine	3j.
Rose-water	3xvj.
Dissolve, and add—	
Rectified spirit	3ij.
Then strain.	

157/3. *F. W. S.*—Numbers should not be used as *noms de plume*. The numbers which we attach to replies are register-numbers, by which we can trace the names of the querists. Your sample of Cape medicine is a preparation of aloes, and not easy to analyse. The sparse particulars which you give regarding the medicine scarcely warrant half a day being spent upon it.

153/59. *H. B. R.*—The sample of Walnut Pomade is decidedly not what it should be. The proper article is almost black. Try the following modification of the formula:—

Unripe walnut-shells	3viij.
Carbonate of soda	3ss.
Water	3x.

Bruse the shells, and add the soda, previously dissolved in the water. Allow to stand over night; then add 1 lb. of fresh lard, and digest the whole on a water-bath for six hours. Strain, and heat the strained mixture until the whole of the water is dissipated. Perfume with a mixture of oils of bergamot and lavender and a trace of otto of rose.

154/29. *Acetum*.—The Colouring food for Canaries is a mixture of cake saffron and mild capsicum-fruit.

157/74. *Dewsburiar*.—You do not say why you send us the sample of cold-cream, but we presume, from the presence of water-globules in it, that it is because you think the formula is not a good one. If so, you are wrong. It is excellent; but it takes four hours' constant stirring to get in 30 per cent. of water. There is no short cut in making a first-class cold-cream; it must be stirred constantly. Your sample has the characteristic "shortness" which shows that the basis of the cream is excellent. There is nothing wrong with the materials or the quantity of them.

154/67. *C. W.* sends a sample of Eye-lotion, stated by a customer to "act like a charm." It is—

Acid. boric.	3ij.
Tr. lavand. co.	℥xxx.
Aq. ad	3viij.

S.

115/3. *J. T. R.*—Opening for Chemists in St. Moritz.—We cannot tell you whether at present there is an opening for an English assistant in the place you name. We should think Davos would offer a better chance, as it is used as a health-resort all the year round, whereas St. Moritz has only a short season.

150/58. *J. R.*—Brown-harness Polish.—The following should give a preparation similar to the sample which you send:—

Spirit of turpentine	3iv.
Palm oil	3ij.
Hard paraffin	3ij.

Melt together, and stir until of a creamy consistency.

199/95. *Oleum*.—If you ever send us another sample of semi-liquid oil please put it in a bottle, and not in chip boxes. In the latter case it is messy, and the more liquid portion of the sample filters away. The blackish substance which you say is a good Leather-dressing seems to be a petroleum product, probably crude petroleum purified by treatment with sulphuric acid. It closely resembles the stuff from which vaseline is made.

20/95. *F. J.*—Mixture for Cattle.—We like to get full particulars regarding samples sent to us—viz., what they are used for, dose, &c. A preparation similar to the one which you send may be made as follows:—

Aloes	3j.
Extract of liquorice	3ss.
Water	3ij.

Rub together in a mortar, then add—

Rectified spirit	3iij.
Camphor	gr. xv.

Filter, and add—

Spirit of turpentine	3iij.
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As much as 5 oz. of this may be given to a cow suffering from colic.

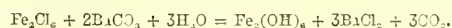
151/74. *J. J. E.*—Humanised Milk.—Take a pint of new milk and allow to stand for five or six hours, then cream it. Reserve the cream. Heat the milk to 80° F., or thereabouts, and add a teaspoonful of essence of rennet. When the curd forms break it up, heating meanwhile to 150° F. Strain and boil the whey, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve sodæ bicarb. gr. xv. and sacch. lactis 5v. Mix the cream with 2 pints of new milk (previously boiled); add this to the whey mixture. Mix well.

150/30. *H. W. S.*—The liquid used in piccalilli pickles is strong pickling-vinegar.

151/48. *G. T. R. S.*—Rifle barrel Browning.—See *C. & D.*, November 12, 1892, page 726.

150/46. *Saponis*.—You cannot make a Liquid Soap at all like the kind which you mention by starting from soft-soap. The plan is to saponify a mixture of oleic acid 18 parts and cocoa-nut oil 3 parts with 11 parts of potash ley 35° B., then add 1 part of glycerine, and rectified spirit to make the soap clear. You may try this, but do not be disappointed if you happen to discover that you are not an expert soap-maker; one cannot learn an art the first time, and when it comes to imitating popular articles it is just as well that it is so.

156/60. *Salphen* asks:—"What is the method of separation of Fe, Mn, and Zn by Ba CO₃ mentioned in the Students' Column, September 7?" [It is the separation of ferric iron from Zn and Mn by means of freshly precipitated barium carbonate. With the iron salts such a reaction as the following takes place:—



Ferrous, manganese, and zinc salts do not give the reaction. Having obtained the solution of the bases, sodium carbonate is added in slight excess, and the turbidity carefully dispelled by hydrochloric acid. The barium carbonate suspended in water is then added, and the mixture set aside over night, when any iron present will be found in the precipitate. Dissolve the latter in hydrochloric acid, add hot

dilute sulphuric acid to precipitate barium, filter, and test the filtrate for iron. The filtrate from the iron precipitate is also treated with dilute sulphuric acid and tested for manganese and zinc by the usual methods.]

159/9. *Bromine*.—You do not tell us the net profits of the business, which is surely a consideration of some importance if we are to form an opinion as to its value. From what you tell us, we should not expect you would get much for the goodwill. The net income, we suppose, would not be much above a fair salary for the chemist's work, and unless there is something tempting about the locality or the prospects of the business, the buyer would not see any reason for paying for more than stock and fixtures.

158/15. *B*.—See our Educational number in regard to metropolitan teachers. It is a pity you cannot take out an evening science course before entering the pharmacy school.

162/29. *Cod Liver*.—You are labouring under a misapprehension in supposing that the examiner "ploughed" you because you adopted one of two recognised rules for percentage solutions. Examiners are not so arbitrary as that, and you overlook the fact that you may have made errors of which you are not aware. It appears from your letter that you are under the impression that a fluid grain and a grain by weight are the same in the case of every liquid. Of course, if you showed dogmatic opinions like that to an examiner, your exact knowledge may have been overshadowed.

158/62. *Yorks*.—The reason why your Aërated Lime-water is not clear is that it is not properly aërated. You must put the water in the saturator, and charge it until you get the usual pressure. The water will be clear long before that. You understand that the calcium hydrate of the lime-water is changed by aërating to calcium bicarbonate.

159/37. *Noviana*.—Beef-and-Malt Wine.—See *C. & D.*, January 26, 1895, page 165. Coca Wine.—See June 22, 1895, page 879.

159/16. *Perfume*.—Bay-ram.—See *C. & D.*, September 22, 1894, page 470.

158/60. *C. J. E.*—Liquor Eastoni:—

Iron wire	..	..	..	..	5liiss.
Phosphoric acid (s.g. 1.5)	..	..	..	..	3ij. 5vj.
Water	..	..	..	..	3ijj.

Mix in a flask and heat gently until action ceases, then add—

Powdered strychnine	..	..	..	gr. x.
Phosphate of quinine	..	..	..	5iv.
Hypophosphorous acid	..	..	..	3ss.
Water to	..	..	..	3x.

Dissolve and filter.

One part of this solution is to be mixed with 3 parts of thick syrup.

160/61. *N. Field*.—We have a volume on the subject in hand.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 2, 1895.)

"MIROTOCINE"; for antiseptics, disinfectants, insecticides, &c. By Alfred Pickles & Co., City Soapworks, Wakefield. 189,203.

"SOTA"; for an ointment for human use. By C. J. Lee 26 Upper Phillimore Place, Kensington, London, cattle-dealer. 189,581.

"SIREN"; for antiseptics, &c. By Charles Simpson, The Limes, Duston Road, Northampton, soapmaker. 189,693.

Device of doctor vaccinating child, and initials "The V. V. V. Co."; for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy. By the Vaccination Virus Vanquisher Company, 90 Charing Cross Road, London, manufacturers. 187,643.

Figure of dingo, and wording "Dingo Amigdalina"; for medicine for human use. By Sidney Smith, 123 Norfolk Terrace, Trevelyan Road, Tooting, London, manufacturer. The essential particular is the device and word "Dingo."

"KOLAX"; for all goods in Class 42. By E. M. Johnson, 12A Long Lane, London, E.C., manufacturing chemist. 187,800.

"HIGHLAND FLING"; for aërated waters, including ginger-beer. By Newhams (Limited), 27 King Street, Sheffield, manufacturing chemists. 182,741.

Device of phoenix within a circle; for combs for the hair. By the Rosemount Comb Manufacturing Company, Aberdeen. 189,269.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," October 9, 1895.)

"WILD BOAR REMEDIES" and device of wild boar; for horse and cattle medicines, including pig-powders. By J. A. Gosling, 212 Goswell Road, London, veterinary surgeon. The essential particular is the device and words "wild boar." 189,384.

"MIKADO"; for fly-catchers, being Japanese paper lanterns coated with sticky matter. By Hance Brothers & White, Marshall Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A., manufacturers. 189,363.

"MYSTOLINE"; for an ointment for human use. By R. J. Parkes, 2 Church Street, Southport, medical electrician. 189,097.

"SNALKO"; for ointment and medicines for human use. By Emily Billski, 24 Oakfield Street, Cardiff, spinster. 189,527.

Device of pear and wording on artistic label; for a medicinal preparation for human use. By Blyton, Astley & Co., 76 Gordon Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester, manufacturing chemists. The essential particular is the device. 189,238.

Next Week.

Secretaries of societies will oblige by communicating to us as early as possible their arrangements for the coming session, and thereafter from week to week notices for this section.

Wednesday, October 16.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonchouse, and District Chemists' Association. Conference at 2 P.M., on "Territorial Representation," suggestions for a new Pharmacy Bill, and "How Best to obtain Parliamentary Legislation for the Good of Chemists," at Foresters' Hall, Union Street, Plymouth. Dinner at 7 P.M. at Freemasons' Hall, Princess Square, Plymouth.

Western Chemists' Association (of London). The annual meeting at the Westbourne Restaurant, 1 Craven Road, Paddington, W., at 8.30 P.M. Chair to be taken at 9 P.M.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, W. Professor J. B. Farmer on "The Division of the Chromosomes in the First Mitosis of the Pollen Mother-cell of Lilium." G. Masee, "New and Critical Fungi." F. J. Reid, "A Fluorescent Bacillus." At 8 P.M.

Brighton Junior Association of Pharmacy, Newbury Hall, Canon Place, at 9 P.M. Short papers by Messrs. Grindley, Jeeves, and Kent.

Thursday, October 17.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C. Mr. F. R. Stephens on "Some London Waters." At 8.30 P.M.